密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE PARK QUESTION—WHY THE DELAY?

IN that epoch-making Annual Ratepayers' Meeting held in the Town Hall some three months past, at which the ratepayers of Shanghai evidenced their good will toward the Chinese residents of the International Settlement by passing almost unanimously a resolution favoring the granting of the privilege of Chinese membership on the Council, the Chairman of the retiring Council, Mr. Sterling remarked in reference to the Chinese "....their exclusion from public parks has appeared to the Chinese to be an act of discrimination against themselves and in favor of other residents of the Settlement ....It has seemed to place them in a position inferior to that of the foreign residents." He added that the retiring Councillors had given thought to this matter in particular, and had decided to commend the question to the equally careful consideration of their successors. Since this meeting nothing more has been heard of the matter, and it is to be supposed that the reason is that the new Councillors have been spending part of the time which has elapsed since the Ratepayers' Meeting in acquainting themselves with the pros and cons of the Park situation. Now that May 30th has passed and the orderly elements of the Chinese population of Shanghai have shown themselves both able and willing to control the trouble-making minority which might have stirred up a rumpus, it may be hoped that the Councillors will take some step publicly to solve this irritating Park problem.

A liberal-minded and level-headed Chinese gentleman discussing this topic in the local press a month or so ago said in part: "We suggest that among the factors that should be taken into account in this study (of the Park problem) are the increasing appreciation of open air exercise and the growing civic spirit among the Chinese, and it is hardly necessary to add that the consideration of the subject should be divorced from any national and racial prejudice. None will fail to sympathize with the desire of the Council to exclude the undesirable elements from these public play-grounds, but any suggestion that such elements are confined to the Chinese is as unreasonable as it is biased, and cannot be tolerated by my countrymen. Since the conclusion of the great War and the attendant political change, many unemployed foreigners have unfortunately emigrated to Shanghai and this fact more than anything else exposes the above theory to ridicule."

CRITICISING, recently in an Open Letter to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the stand taken by them in the issue of a threatening manifesto concerning affairs in Shanghai on the eve of the Annual Ratepayers' Meeting, Mr. E. S. Little quite correctly maintained that the matter of Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council has nothing to do with the race equality issue. He was somewhat in error, however, when he sweepingly stated to the Chamber of Commerce: "You have coined a new catch phrase namely 'racial equality'; it is unfortunate you have allowed yourselves to be led into the adoption of catch phrases such as this. Foreigners have never raised the question of racial equality. You will not find any such claim on the part of foreigners in any of their writings or speeches. This idea has arisen in the mind of some Chinese extremist in order to make trouble." In writing thus, Mr. Little overlooked the fact that the only just basis which Great Britain had in its wars with China during the nineteenth century was that of racial equality. If racial equality be excluded then the Chinese would be quite correct in maintaining that these wars *were* Opium Wars which the British, with considerable approximation to historical truth, deny. In the matter of Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council no question of racial equality is involved, but in that of Chinese entrance to the Shanghai city parks there is very much of a race equality issue involved. When a highly educated Chinese gentleman, a member of the staff of one of the best known universities in the Far East, is turned back at the entrance to a park on the ground that *he is a Chinese* and that Chinese may enter the parks only in the capacity of servants, the question of racial equality is very deeply involved. Nothing is better calculated to stir up racial animosity and a determination on the part of the Chinese to weaken the position and the rights of Europeans in this country than such an incident as the one just cited. And if one asks a Chinese lawyer why such a states of affairs is not contested before the Court of Consuls, he will reply that in such a case he believes there would be no chance of obtaining a just decision. Surely this is not a healthy state of mind and attitude for Chinese to take toward foreigners who claim to act as the very arbiters of justice and equity.

DURING the past two or three years much criticism has been aroused in the minds of many Chinese by the extending of roads by the Municipal Council outside the Settlement limits. To these Criticisms the Council replies that Article VI of the Land Regulations, which form the actual constitution of Shanghai, gives them the right to do this. And as long as the Chinese owners of the lands sold are willing to sell them for this purpose to the City Fathers the latter have excellent legal basis for their purchases and their turning of these lands into roads. We quote the last two sentence in Land Regulation VI: "It shall also be lawful for the Land Renters, and others who may be entitled to vote as hereinafter mentioned, in public meeting assembled, *to purchase land leading or being out of the Settlement,* or to accept land from foreign or native owners upon terms to be mutually agreed upon between the Council and such foreign or native owners, for the purpose of converting the same into roads or public gardens and places of recreation and amusement, and it shall be lawful for the Council from time to time to apply 'such portion of the funds raised under Article IX of these Regulations, for the purchase, creation and maintenance of such roads, gardens, etc., as may be necessary and expedient. *Provided always that such roads and gardens shall be dedicated to the public use, and for the health, amusement and recreation of all persons residing within the Settlement.*"

WE quote the above section of Land Regulation VI for two reasons: first, it shows that the Council of Shanghai is *not* exceeding its rights when it avails itself of opportunities to purchase land for roads "leading or being out of the Settlement"; second, because in the identical regulation on which this claim is legally based is to be "dedicated to the public use, and for the health, amusement and recreation of all persons residing within the Settlement". All persons—*even the Chinese,* since even a Philadelphia lawyer could not deny that the Chinese *are* "persons" and that they do "reside within the Settlement". Evidently at the time that the Land Regulations by which the city is governed were formed it was considered that the health, amusement and recreation of the Chinese was quite as important as that of Sikhs, Parsess, Japanese, French, Germans, and even Americans and British! Why the two-fold significance of Land Regulation VI has so long been overlooked we cannot imagine. Mr. Little, in his letter before quoted, says: "Again the Council has bought land in Shanghai from the local Chinese owners and turned it into public roads, for the use of Chinese as well as foreigners, indeed ten times more for the use of Chinese than foreigners."—Quite true, but he says nothing of the parks which appear to have been, not *ten* times but *any number of times,* more useful to the foreigners, since only foreigners can use them—except for Chinese who enter the parks as servants.

EVERY objection which can possibly be raised to the throwing open of the parks to Chinese and foreigners jointly might have been raised against the permitting of Chinese to live within the Settlement which was originally set aside by the Chinese government for the use of foreigners. Granted that many Chinese are "undesirable" (whatever that may mean), there are foreigners who may be similarly classified. The parks are now well policed and if necessary by virtue of added numbers using the parks, the numbers of police and guards can be doubled. A note in the *North China Daily News* for May 31 read as follows: "The difficulty of admitting, or not admitting, Chinese into foreign parks in international settlements, which exists all over China, has been settled at Tientsin in the British Concession by an order reserving the public park there for ratepayers to the British municipality, the police being allowed to exclude persons behaving in a disorderly manner, or obvious undesirables. It will be interesting to see how this compromise works out, and if it will satisfy the Chinese." It will indeed be interesting to see what the result will be—and it would be interesting to know why Shanghai should lag so far behind other British centers in solving problems that irritate Chinese. The principle of representation on the Council was introduced in Singapore long ago, and now Tientsin has beat Shanghai to it in approaching a possible solution to the park question. Inasmuch as it must take some length of time before the opening of the City Council to Chinese members can be carried out it would be a gracious act if during the interim the parks were opened to them, in accordance with the dictates of racial equality, international good will, and the provisions of the Land Regulations themselves.

"PIDGIN" CARGO ON THE UPPER YANGTSZE

ALTHOUGH shipping is one of the chief interests of Shanghai, it is doubted whether there are many persons here who understand what is known by the term, "pidgin" cargo. However, one does not have to proceed far up the Yangtsze River before the term becomes quite common and when you reach Chungking it becomes an all-absorbing subject of conversation. Where the term originated or who was responsible for originating it, is shrouded in mystery, but briefly it means, any kind of cargo put on a boat for which the company operating the boat does not receive freight revenue. We admit that this definition is not very clear, so will attempt further explanation. It seems that boats which operate on the Yangtsze and possibly, also on the China coast, carry two kinds of cargo, that is, cargo for which the company operating the ship, receives freight revenue and "pidgin" cargo placed on the ship by members of the crew, said members of the crew receiving the freight revenue. The whole thing is an interesting phase of the subject of "squeeze" which ramifies all business dealings in Asia. Before proceeding further it is necessary to explain that the word "pidgin" has nothing to do with the feathered "Columbidae" or dove, but is purely a coinage of the trade. Probably it comes from the word "pidgin-English" which, according to Couling's *Encyclopaedia Sinica,* originated in the Chinese attempt to pronounce the word *business* hence "pidgin-English" means, *business English,* otherwise a literal translation into English of the Chinese idiom. When the tourist tells the rickshaman, "My no wanche" he probably means to say, "I do not care to ride in your ricksha," That's pidgin, but whether it has anything to do with illicit cargo smuggled into the hold of a ship by members of the Chinese crew on their own account, we are not in a position to say.

BUT to get back to the "pidgin" cargo, we repeat that this is an interesting and important subject in upper river shipping circles. We are told, for example that one important foreign shipping concern went broke some time ago because of the "pidgin" cargo evil and that another company is becoming financially wabbly for the same reason. One foreign shipping man, experienced in the Upper-Yangtsze trade, recently declared that it is practically impossible to eliminate the practice, the reason being that unless the members of the crew are permitted to smuggle on a certain amount of illicit or "pidgin" cargo they manage to get even with the company in any one of hundreds of ways in which they cannot be held responsible, one of the said ways being to delay the ship when it touches at port by secretly instructing the coolies who move the carge to "go-slow." The Customs authorities have also tried to eliminate the practice, since "pidgin" cargo does not appear on the ship's manifest and hence pays no duty. Naturally the practice of transporting "pidgin" cargo is worse when freight rates are high and many interesting stores are told in this connection. One was to the effect that the captain of an upper-river steamer, who suspected that there was much "pidgin" cargo aboard, steamed away from port and then dropped alongside one of the foreign gunboats and by pre-arrangement a squad of foreign marines came aboard. Assisted by a Customs officer, the ship was searched and every parcel of merchandise not on the ship's manifest was thrown overboard. According to the story so much cargo was dumped over in this way that the ship rose three inches above the previous water-line. Another amusing story had to do with one of the upper-river boats of the Asiatic Petrolium Company. The captain suspected that the Chinese crew had smuggled considerable "pidgin" cargo aboard so he made a search and his feelings may be imagined when he found a considerable quantity of kerosene tins on board, each containing the familiar "Socony" brand. He is reported to have told his Chinese ship-compradore that in case there was to be anymore "pidgin" cargo carried, that he hoped the crew would confine itself to the Company's product rather than to that of its American competitor.

HOW this cargo is taken aboard and secreted about the ship is difficult for the upper-river captains to explain. In many instances it is carried aboard at night, but moreoften it is done in broad daylight and under the very eyes of the foreign officers. There was one case where fire broke out on one of the ships operating above Ichang in Hupeh Province. In trying to locate the blaze, which was near the smoke-stack, the captain discovered more than a ton of raw cotton which had been smuggled aboard and covered over with the ship's tarpaulin. Needless to say, the "pidgin" cargo was quickly heaved overboard, much to the embarassment and gnashing of teeth on the part of the compradore who saw his precious "pidgin" cargo bobbing away in the swift current. A foreign tourist recently in Chungking stated that he had been informed that one of the companies operating ships through the Yangtsze Gorges, had two cargo-godowns in each port where the ship touched, one belonging to the company and the other belonging to the Chinese comprapore and that the compradore or company's Chinese agent was doing more business on his own account than he was doing for the company's account. How the matter is to be finally settled, if ever settled, is difficult to say, but that it constitutes one of the serious problems of shipping on the Upper Yangtsze goes without saying. It has had the effect of making the operation of steam-shipping on the upper reaches of the river most difficult and is an added complication to the bandits, militarists, and opposition of the native junk-men, not to mention the ordinary hazards of operating ships in a river which changes its water-level as much as thirty or forty feet in the period between sundown and daybreak. And the Chinese-owned ships are said to have more trouble than the foreign-owned ones, hence the prevalence of foreign flags and captains on purely native-owned craft.

PROPOSED ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS IN CHINA

THERE are between ten and twelve thousand American citizens residing in China and the American Association at Shanghai has been working for several months upon a scheme for a general organization which it is hoped will include all of the American residents of China in its membership. The new organization, according to the plans of the Shanghai body, will be known as the *American Association of China,* which was formerly the name of the Shanghai body. Literature, including a proposed constitution, has just been mailed out to various groups of American citizens in all parts of China and although sufficient time has not yet elapsed for replies to be received it is expected that the

proposal will meet with a ready response. According to the proposed constitution of the *American Association of China* each of the organizations now in existence such as the American Association of Manchuria, the American Association of South China, and the American Associations at Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tsinan, Chefoo, Amoy and elsewhere, will retain their individual status, but will be permitted to use the general title, *American Association of China,* followed by "Shanghai Branch," "Manchurian Branch," "South China Branch," and so on. Any organization of Americans having a membership of ten persons and having as its purpose the fostering and safeguarding of American interests and the promotion of friendly relations between the peoples of the United States of America and the Republic of China," is eligible for membership in the general organization.

UNDER the general heading of "objects," the proposed constitution sets forth that it intends to "collect and disseminate to the American Consular and Diplomatic authorities in China, to the officials of the American Government and to American organizations and the American people generally, the opinions of American citizens resident in China on questions concerning American interests and affecting the relations of citizens of the United States and citizens of the Republic of China." The organization hopes to achieve by united action such objects as individual groups of American citizens in various parts of China might not be able to accomplish when acting independently. The government of the organization, according to the proposed constitution will be vested in a Board of Directors which will be composed of the presidents or chairman of the various branches and no branch will be permitted to take action in the name of the *American Association of China* without previously referring the matter under consideration to the other branches. The liberty of the individual branches in taking action upon specific questions, is not to be infringed upon by the general organization, but such individual action taken must be in the name of the particular branch and not of the general body. There are to be annual meetings of delegates from the various branches at which time matters of general interest to Americans throughout China are to be discussed and each year at the annual meeting the delegates will designate one of the branches which will act as a central clearing house for the Association. In the case of representations made in the name of the *American Association of China,* the officers are required to present both majority and minority opinions when opinion is divided upon specific questions under consideration. In this connection the organization is based upon the form of organization adopted several years ago by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United States which has branches in all parts of the United States and abroad.

THE inspiration for the formation of an *American Association of China* grew out of the annual meeting of the American Association of Shanghai held last January when the members adopted a resolution empowering the executive committee to correspond with other American organizations in various parts of China on the subject. As a result of this correspondence it was found that sufficient interest existed for proceeding with the scheme so the proposed constitution referred to in the foregoing, was drafted and has now been mailed out. Already, several of the individual groups such as the American Association of South China and Associations at Tsinan, Amoy, Nanking and elsewhere have expressed themselves favorably to the idea and are agreeable to affiliation with the general organization. The great number of problems outstanding in the relations of Chinese and foreigners, has served to convince most American citizens that they should have some general organization through which the views of Americans on specific questions may be expressed. Although Americans from a general standpoint have been able to retain the goodwill of the Chinese people there have been cases, especially in South China, where they have suffered because of agitations on the part of certain radical elements among the Chinese. It is in order to meet this situation as well as others which may develop in the future, that leaders in the various American communities have felt the need for a strong organization which could present the views of American residents in China both to the Chinese people and to the officials and organizations at home. Americans resident in various parts of China who may be interested in the proposed *American Association of China* have been urged to communicate with the Shanghai organization, since it is also one of the purposes of the organization to promote the formation of branches in all parts of China where the local American communities are of sufficient size to justify the formation of a branch.

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS AND THE SALT REVENUE

A FEW DAYS ago Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, military dictator of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces and who claims also to control the politics of three other provinces, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien, declared his independence of the Peking Government and announced that he would brook no interference on the part of either Chinese or foreigners. This announcement by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang naturally aroused considerable attention and not a little apprehension since there were rumors in circulation that he had effected an alliance with the Kuominchun or Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang's party on the one hand and with the Kuomintang or radical Canton party on the other, the object of the alliances being opposition to the new Chihli-Fengtien combination which is now being perfected. Whether such alliances are in process of formation is impossible to say at this time, but it would be pretty safe to bet that the real motive behind Marshal Sun's independence declaration is based upon the control of the rich salt producing district at Haichow. Much of the native salt used by the Chinese people comes from the Haichow district on the northern border of Kiangsu Province. Since salt is a government monopoly in China, the revenue derived from production in the Haichow district should go to the Central Government for use in payment of interest and amortization charges on foreign loans. Naturally, Marshal Sun Chuan fang, not being in control of the Central Government, has no interest in seeing that this revenue go to a potential enemy, so he announces his independence and states that he will "brook no interference on the part of either foreigners or Chinese." He probably meant by this that he intended to confiscate the salt revenues in his district and the foreigners whose loans are based on the salt tax could whistle for their money. Since the British are chiefly concerned with the Salt Gabelle loans, it probably was Marshal Sun's recent declaration which aroused certain questions in the House of Commons over the security for these obligations of the Chinese Government.

CORRECTION

IN CONNECTION with a review of Mr. Rodney Gilbert's new book, "What's Wrong With China" which appeared in these columns of the *China Weekly Review* on May 29, the statement appeared,

> "Then he took up writing and for long his articles in the *North-China Daily News*, dealing chiefly with Peking politics have been a feature of that paper and many of them have been reprinted abroad. Now Mr. Gilbert has gotten them together, added a little more, and has issued them in a book."

On June 4 the *Review* received a letter from the Editor of the *North-China Daily News* stating that "in no sense whatever is this book a reprint of articles written in the *North-China Daily News*," and also stating further that "no doubt some of the sentiments expressed have been touched on at times here and there in Gilbert's letters to us, but the whole book was entirely original."

We are sorry in case an injustice has been done the senior British newspaper in China in connection with our review of Mr. Gilbert's book, but in explanation of our statement, will state that our information was based upon Mr. Gilbert's own statement which appeared in the preface to his book which was as follows:

> "The essays which appear in this book as chapters, were originally planned and in greater part written for publication serially in a Shanghai newspaper, the *North-China Daily News*, with whose kind permission they are brought out in the present form."

Naturally, we, in common with most readers of Mr. Gilbert's book, assumed from this statement that the material in "What's Wrong With China," had appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, of which paper Mr. Gilbert is Peking correspondent. It seems that Mr. Gilbert originally planned to publish the articles serially in the *North-China Daily News*, but later changed his mind and turned the manuscript over to John Murray, Publisher, London, hence the explanation of the statement in the preface of the work. The publication of the review of Mr. Gilbert's book in these columns on May 29 also seems to have stirred up interest in other quarters. Dr. R. Y. Loh, editor of the *Chinese Christian Advocate*, Shanghai, published a letter in the Shanghai Chinese newspapers, demanding the deportation of Mr. Gilbert from China, the suppression of his book and a protest on the part of the Chinese Government to Great Britian, on the grounds that the book constituted an insult to China. This letter, we understand, was sent to Dr. W. W. Yen, Acting Premier in Peking. Mr. Gilbert, the author of "What's Wrong With China," is a native of Lancaster, Pa., and a graduate of Harvard University.

Kwang Hua University Anniversary

A large crowd attended the celebration of the first anniversary of Kwang Hua University on Thursday of last week. Addresses were delivered by Wang Chen-san, former commissioner of foreign affairs of Chekiang Province, one of the founders of the institution and by Wang Yun-wu of the Commercial Press. Kwang Hua University was established as a result of the May 30 affair in Shanghai in 1925.

Why Canton is Radical Center of Asia

BY LEWIS S. GANNETT

This article from the June Asia (N. Y.) is the first of a series by Mr. Gannett, who spent several months in China last year investigating conditions. Mr. Gannett is the assistant editor of the Nation and is a well-known writer.

"RED CANTON," they call it in Shanghai; and in Hongkong they talk of the Cantonese as Bolsheviki. You hear mysterious stories of their Russian advisers, the Russian-trained army, their Russian ammunition—and the nearer to Canton you come the more hairraising the stories. People see visions of four hundred million Chinese linking arms with one hundred and fifty million Russians to fight the western world.

The "Back Reach" winds deliberately between flooded rice-fields and carefully tended *litchi*-orchards cut by an occasional jagged, treeless mountain. The steamer turns a final bend and pokes its way into the dense forest of shipping in the Pearl River: the U. S. S. *Sacramento*, a substantial-looking dead-gray war-ship, and her little sister, the *Pampanga;* five British fighting ships—*Tarantula, Moth, Nessus, Moorhen* and *Robin;* the *Vigilante* flying the French flag; a few Chinese and Japanese steamers; hundreds of great brown junks and literally thousands of restless sampans.

A British ship may not land its passengers directly in Canton today. The boycott is still on, as it has been since fifty-two Chinese were killed here on June 23. Chinese may come from Hongkong only by permission of the Canton Strike Committee; and foreigners, unless they are lucky enough to be met, must land on Shameen, the Foreign Settlement, and thence make their way, through sand-bags and barbed wire, over the bridges into the city.

The shadow of June 23 still hangs heavy over Canton, and the shadow spreads a hundred miles down the river to Hongkong. But June 23, while it has left a raw, red wound in every Canton heart, was only the culmination of a long period of conflict. To begin with, the opium trade was involved. In the forties of the past Century, the British bombarded Canton, in the fight to maintain that trade, and they occupied it in the fifties. It was then that they built Shameen for themselves, out of a sand-bank in the river. Partly, perhaps, because of its foreign contacts, Canton has been the historic mother of Chinese revolutions. The Taiping rebellion began here, and Sun Yat-sen made it the center of his long struggle against the Manchus. When Yuan Shih-kai betrayed the republic, Canton was again the headquarters of the republican movement in China. If the government of Canton is the most radical government in China today, the fact can hardly be debited or credited solely to technical advisers brought from Soviet Russia.

All Canton turned out on June 23, to parade in anti-foreign demonstration against the shooting of unarmed students in Shanghai in May. Canton was undoubtedly excited. Ten days before, the new, Russian-trained Canton army, the Whampoa cadets, had finally driven out of the city the Yunnanese mercenaries who had been robbing it for years. Residents of Shameen had watched resentful Cantonese beat Yunnanese to death on the streets across from their safe island, and perhaps they had reason to feel nervous. They mounted sand-bags behind their bridges and called marines from the gunboats to guard them. Rifles were distributed to any foreigners asking for them, both at the American consulate and at the British police post. The parade filed across the city—thousands of workmen and workwomen, more thousands of schoolboys and girls, then Whampoa cadets, their bayonets gleaming in the sun—from the East Great Gate, down the Bund, along the open road called Shakee, which borders the hundred-foot canal separating Shameen from the Chinese City.

A shot rang out—three shots. No one knows who fired them. The Chinese believe it was a tall man on the second-story porch of the Hotel Victoria on Shameen; the British Consul is sure, by a priori reasoning, that it must have been Russians concealed behind the parapets of the Shakee roofs; a dozen people think they saw the shots fired—but the stories all differ. There were thousands of nervous, armed Chinese on the Shakee side and hundreds of nervous, armed foreigners on Shameen—any one of whom might have pulled trigger almost unawares. Then—the British machine-gunners from behind their sand-bags calmly took aim and mowed down the Chinese ranks. The Chinese students fled into the alleys; the soldiers lay down in the exposed road

and shot vainly at the holes in the sand-bags. After twenty minutes, fifty-two Chinese lay dead in the road, and a hundred and seventeen more lay wounded. Half of the Chinese victims were soldiers, half students—many shot in the back. One foreigner was killed, and two were wounded. The Chinese call it the "Shakee massacre." The British call it the "attack on Shameen," although not one Chinese tried to cross the bridge.

British Shipping Paralyzed

From that day to this Canton has been waging an economic war against the British. British shipping entering and clearing Canton sank from 2,252,279 tons in five months of 1924 to 266,930 tons in the corresponding months of 1925—the latter figure having reference almost exclusively to the cargo of the daily river steamer from Hongkong, which makes the run, in the language of one of her officers, "just to show the flag," carrying only a few necessary stores for the marooned population on Shameen. British goods arriving in Canton by other ships are confiscated by the strike pickets and sold to maintain the strike. Shameen has been servantless since that day; no Cantonese foot has crossed the bridges. Even Hongkong joined the strike. At one time it was reckoned that two hundred thousand Chinese had left Honkkong. The British there, as on Shameen, had to do their own cooking and washing—a circumstance that is very upsetting to the Anglo-Saxon in the East. The city is still without skilled tailors, plumbers, electricians and builders, although it has imported substitute servants from the North. Its seaborne trade—and that is all it has—was cut to less than half normal. Land values in Hongkong fell forty per cent—in some cases sixty per cent—and have not yet begun to rise. Banks which had lent on mortgages were ruined; only a London loan of three million pounds—a large sum for a small island—has staved off scores of open failures. Today there are men in Hongkong who spend wakeful nights, wondering if that artificial creation of British genius will some day lie on the seashore as empty as the forgotten cities of Arabia.

Shameen itself gives you an eery sense of what a plague-stricken city must be like. You leave the swarming Chinese street with its smells and shouts and its teeming crowds of sweating coolies, stumbling under monumental burdens of squealing pigs, squawking hens, flopping fish; cabbages, oranges, bean-cake, rice; cloth, metal, stone, brick; you wind your way through the barbed-wire and sand-bag defenses, pass the bearded Sikh guards—and suddenly find yourself in a world of incredible and amazing peace. Here are shade-trees; but the grass that was once a smooth lawn has grown high, gone to seed and withered. A row of dead palms in pots slumbers upon the consular fence. Barbed wire and sand-bags are everywhere. Your own footsteps resound alarmingly in the dead silence. Rubbish has not been collected, and fallen leaves cover the bricks of a half-finished building where the Chinese workmen dropped their tools last June. The British Consul sits alone in his office with nothing whatever to do these days except to meditate on June 23.

Government in Canton is confusing. There is a municipal government, headed by C. C. Wu, a graduate of London University and son of that famous and popular Chinese Minister to the United States, the late Wu Ting-fang; a provincial government; and a national Canton Government, which governs the same territory but, tracing its ancestry to the parliament illegally dissolved in 1917, hopes some day to become the government of all China. Affiliated with this by somewhat tenuous strands is the Canton Strike Committee, which has its own treasury, its own lodging-houses and commissariat, its own armed police, its own court and its own jail. More powerful than any of these is the political bureau of the Kuomintang, the People's Nationalist Party, founded by Sun Yat-sen. Michael Borodin meets with that committee as "adviser," and therewith we come to the Russians whom many look on as rulers of Canton.

Sun had met Adolf Joffe, the Soviet representative, in January, 1923, at Shanghai, where after long conversations they issued to the press a joint statement which is worth recalling: "Dr. Sun Yat-sen holds that the Communistic order or even the Soviet system cannot actually be introduced into China because there do not exist here the conditions for the successful establishment of either Communism or Sovietism. This view is entirely shared by Mr. Joffe, who is further of the opinion that China's paramount and most pressing problem is to achieve national unification and attain full national independence; and regarding this great task he has assured Dr. Sun Yat-sen that China has the warmest sympathy of the Russian people and can count on the support of Russia."

In February Dr. Sun returned to become the nominal head of the aforesaid Canton Government, in which in his own lifetime he held little real power. In August, Borodin arrived, at Dr. Sun's invitation, and the Russian-Canton collaboration that so alarms the treaty-port press of China began, on the platform jointly announced by Sun Yat-sen and Joffe. The Soviet government had already announced its readiness to abolish the unequal treaties in so far as they concerned Russia; the new alliance sought to force the other Powers to do as much. In September Dr. Sun asked the diplomatic corps to instruct the foreign customs officials to turn over to his government the customs surplus of Kwangtung Province, as had been done in 1919-1920. The Powers did not reply. In mid-December he threatened to seize the custom-houses; the Powers then announced their refusal, and to support it an international fleet including gunboats flying the British, American, French, Italian, Portuguese and Japanese flags appeared in the river opposite Canton. Nothing could have strengthened the Russian position more. On December 31 Dr. Sun—who a few years before had been pleading with the western Powers to invest more capital in China—said in a speech at the Canton Y. M. C. A.: "We no longer look to the West. Our faces are turned toward Russia."

Thirty-four Russians are assisting the Canton Government today. About thirty of them are military experts and artillerymen attached to the Whampoa Military Academy, founded by Dr. Sun in June, 1924, which trained the army that finally cleared the province and, after Dr. Sun's death, drove out the mercenary troops who had given him his nominal power but had refused to obey his orders. One of the Russians is helping T. V. Soong, the Harvard graduate who is finance commissioner, to unify the finances of the province and reform the chaotic tax system. The most powerful is Borodin.

Borodin's Influence in Canton

Michael Borodin is a big, strong, black-mustached Russian with a hearty handgrasp, a deep, serious voice and a warming smile. He has no authority, officially; he gives no orders; yet many think him the most powerful man in the province. There are no Russian war-ships to back Borodin; there is not even a large Russian trade interest in Canton. In fact, there have not been twenty thousand tons of Russian shipping in the Pearl River since Borodin arrived a year and a half ago. Borodin has won his influence over the group of men who govern Canton, to whom he cannot speak in their own language, by the proved value of his advice and the power of his personality.

It is worth noting, for purposes of comparison, that, according to *The China Year Book*, there were recently attached to the Peking government in advisory positions, six Americans, four Japanese, two British, two French, one Swede, one Hollander, one Belgian and one White Russian, besides unrecorded numbers of military advisers in the various Northern armies, one hundred and twenty-one foreigners in the postal service, sixty foreigners in the salt administration and nearly a thousand foreigners (none of them Soviet Russian) in the customs administration, which treaties backed by gunboats compel the Chinese to leave in foreign hands.

"Labor-union membership," Borodin says, "is as shifting as the dunes. The workers live in the city but look homeward to their village in time of trouble. People say that the three million workers of the port cities are a tremendous power. They are—in a time of national crisis, when the Japanese murder a workman or the British shoot down dozens. But there is not yet in China a working-class organization fitted to carry on the day-by-day struggle on the industrial field.

"The real tooth of imperialism in China is on the land. The poverty of the peasants is incredible. Before sunrise they are in the fields; they are still toiling after sundown. Kwangtung peasants turn over sixty per cent of their crops for the use of the lands; and the peasants are eager to organize in unions. The militarists, the gentry, the merchants of China ultimately live on the peasantry. But that fact is obscured by the shadow of imperialism. And until the imperialist issue is settled, the class lines within China cannot be drawn.

"Our immediate goal is simple: to abolish the unequal treaties, and to unify China under an honest national government. And for that we are denounced as revolutionaries!"

The Canton Strike Committee is a mushroom growth, a product of the "Shakee massacre" and of the boycott of Hongkong. Formed by representatives of the Hongkong and Shameen unions at a time when the Canton Government, following the defeat of the Yunnanese in early June, was in process of reorganization, it absorbed amazing powers and became a sort of independent government. To some it looks alarmingly like a Soviet. The armed young men in blue cotton uniforms, with a red arm-band, who search all that

cross the bridges to Shameen seem to represent a tendency to supplant orthodox government with class rule.

A product of a Baptist mission college in Shanghai, who had taken a post-graduate course in Moscow, guided me to the strikers' dormitory, in an office building. Each room belonged to a union—to the Hongkong pipefitters, the tailors, the electricians, the seamen. The men sleep on straw mats on the cement floor; night done, they roll up their mats and stack them in a corner. Some were cooking over little firepots in the hall, others rinsing their meager laundry. On the walls hung vivid posters and proclamations—reports of victories in the East River campaign, declarations of world labor solidarity, lists of the crimes of the British in China, anti-Christian posters, facsimiles of Dr. Sun's will and unerringly, in every room, a picture of Dr. Sun framed in red bunting. In the same building mechanics and seamen were taking a two-months' schooling, which included four classes: "What is Imperialism?"; "The History of the Imperialist Invasion of China"; "The Labor Movement in China"; "The World Labor Movement." There, as in the seamen's club, where Russian posters and photographs of Marx and Lenin and Trotsky kept Dr. Sun's picture company, the influence of Soviet Russia was evident. But beside the Russian posters hung a very Chinese mirror, given by the crew of the British river steamer when it struck after the "massacre"; and beside the mirror were photographs of street scenes during the victorious fifty-six-day seamen's strike at Hongkong in 1922, before the Russians came.

Strikers Raise G$1,000,000

We visited too the bustling strike headquarters, where a serious, thin-faced little man with deep-set eyes, chairman of the Chinese Seamen's Union and of the Canton Strike Committee, told me the strikers had twenty-two hundred pickets engaged in patrolling Canton and Swatow and in touring the villages to tell the peasants the meaning of the strike; that they had seized and sold $125,000 worth of contraband goods; that Canton friends had contributed $400,000 for the strikers, oversea Chinese $400,000 more and Chinese from other parts of the Republic enough to bring the total close to $1,000,000 gold. To maintain a striker, he reckoned, cost eleven cents a day.

Outside his office, in a pagoda-roofed teahouse, court was in session. A frightened peasant who had tried to smuggle cabbages to the British steamer was on trial before three judges chosen by the strikers' delegates. Five or six bored jurors, also elected by the strikers, sat behind. Pickets gave evidence. Plainly the judges were seeking the facts; plainly, also, acquittals must be rare. To understand this extraordinary procedure one should recall that in most provinces of China today the military generals act without any courts at all and that in Kiangsu, near Shanghai, where foreign influence is strongest, the mere existence of general labor union is prohibited by martial "law."

Some day the strike will end—probably with a money payment to the strikers, raised by Hongkong merchants, on account of back wages, and some concessions regarding union recognition and Chinese rights in Hongkong—and then the visible signs of this war against imperialism will cease. But the government of Canton will continue as before.

T. V. Soong, of Harvard and Canton, will continue forcing the local military chieftains to disgorge the tax-revenues that they had come to regard as their own. As evidence of his efficiency may be cited the fact that, without any increase of taxes, mere honesty brought the revenue for November and December, 1925, to a higher total than the entire revenue in 1924. Kwangtung is the one province of China today where civilians really rule. Borodin will still be there, and Sun Yat-sen will still be the patron saint of the province. The peasant unions, now a half-million strong, will probably spread across the borders of the province into Hunan and Kwangsi and Fukien. From Canton, the Kuomintang will continue to preach national freedom, and hatred of privileged foreigners, through all the towns of China.

Perhaps this Canton movement marks just one more in the long series of provincial failures since the Manchus fell. Perhaps, on the other hand it has kindled flames destined to sweep over China. If so, the western nations can stop the prairie fire of its passion in just one way—by renouncing all special privileges, now, as Russia did.

An International Women's Club has just been formed in Peking through the federation of the Mothers Club, Friday Study Club, British Women's League and the Amerinan College Women's Club. Mrs. Paul R. Josselyn, whose husband is connected with the American Legation, is president of the new organization.

General Feng, The Man of Mystery

BY MARK W. BROWN

"WHAT about General Feng?" Perhaps no question has been more persistent in Christian minds during the past bloody year in China; and numerous letters from the home-side have voiced the inquiry, "We don't understand about the Christian General,—what is he doing in this war?" It would be so easy to write home and tell them all about it,—if we knew! The classic reply of Doctor Arthur Smith to someone asking for the "bottom facts" about the situation in China many years ago continues a most satisfying one to those who really know China: "There is no bottom and there are no facts."

Here in Peking it would seem that there was every facility for forming a clear estimate of the General; for the city has been in the possession of his armies for a year and a half, and dozens of our North China Conference preachers are serving as chaplains in his army, and in charge of educational and other special units of work. But despite these sources of information he continues the inscrutable character whom no one seems to understand,—except the newspaper men and tourists. I have talked with no missionary who claims to understand him, and even the chaplains in his army admit that his attitude and actions are a puzzle.

One would think that such an outstanding Christian figure in the present welter of political and military chaos would claim the devotion and loyalty of all Christian citizens. But Christian Chinese are far from voicing a unanimous approval of General Feng. One criticism repeatedly made by intelligent Christians is that he seems to lack ability to grapple with the problems of state, that he has no settled policy or idea of what to do next, and that the resulting hesitation and vascillation is fatal to his leadership. The following is one incident cited against him.

To the present writer the most hopeful moment in China's recent history was last December when the despotic military power of Chang Tso-Lin was broken by the revolt of his leading general, Kuo Sung Lin. With General Feng in undisputed control of Peking, and Wu Pei-fu still playing a silent part in his distant provinces, there remained only the fragments of the Manchurian armies in Chihli and Shantung to be cleared out. With the prospect of all of North China speedily coming under the control of Methodist General Feng and Presbyterian General Kuo, both men who were generally regarded as unselfishly working for the good of the country and absolutely above bribery and corruption, it certainly looked like the ground was cleared at last and constructive action would be assured.

When Feng's Help Was Needed

While General Kuo hastened forward with the cream of the Manchurian armies to drive his former chief out of Mukden, Feng's army turned to the task of driving the remnants of the Manchurian army out of Chihli. Just what measure of agreement there was between these two generals no one knows. The burning question in every mind was, "Why doesn't Feng come to the aid of Kuo with supplies and ammunition?" For it was a fact that while the rebel Kuo had the bulk of Chang Tso-Lin's former army, Chang retained the arsenal and ammunition supplies which Kuo needed so badly. But no such move was made by Feng. True he had struck a snag in the unexpected difficulty of turning Li Ching-Lin out of Tientsin; equally true that Kuo might have been defeated anyway by the Japanese intervention (the real cause of his failure and death); and some claim that Kuo declined help from from Feng, saying that he was able to handle himself.

Whatever the facts were, Feng refused to come out of his quasi retirement, leaving Kuo to his fate, and entrusting the Tientsin battle to his lieutenants. All during the winter months while Chang's scattered forces were slowly rallying round him again, during the crucial days when it looked as though a determined drive would have entirely cleared the enemy from Chihli and Shantung soil, he remained in the background while the clouds gathered for the next storm.

After the heroic defence of Peking by the National Army, with such a record for humaneness and discipline as few armies in the world have ever achieved, it was a pathetic spectacle to witness their silent and swift evacuation of the city, in the effort to save it from danger of further fighting. Now that his noble army has been driven back to their mountain fastnesses, harassed and fighting for their lives, General Feng has finally left on his long heralded trip

abroad, latest reports saying he is planning to spend some years in Moscow. The sound of the cannon seeking the utter extermination of his leaderless army can be heard in Peking today, drifting down on the Spring breezes from Nank'ou Pass.

The Chinese condemn him severely for this vacillation and indecision. Perhaps he *has* been puzzled by the apparently hopeless situation, as who has not? Possibly his intimate knowledge of the depths of Chinese intrigue and treachery revealed to him the traps awaiting his move in any direction. Perhaps also, had there been a strong call from representative political and civilian leaders he night have come out in a final effort to unite the constructive forces of China against selfish militarism. But there was no such call for him. Had he come forward of his own accord and shown an aggressive policy, his sincerity would have been challenged, for he had repeatedly stated that he was not seeking office or emolument for himself.

Feng's Honesty Questioned

During this period of uncertainty I repeatedly questioned leading Chinese Christians, including several returned students, why no such move was made to back Feng in a policy of reconstruction. To my amazement I found a general lack of enthusiasm for or confidence in him. Not only was his ability called in question, but his integrity as well. *Why* had he done this or not done that? *How* could it be possible that he was not selfishly planning like all the others? *Where* was he getting money for the support of his troops, unless from the reported looting of the treasures in the Imperial Palaces? These suspicions were and are still rife among Christian preachers and members; while non-Christian business men chuckle knowingly over the fallacy of supposing that anyone would neglect the opportunities afforded by position and power. It is a relief to occasionally find one who expresses his belief in Feng's honesty and sincerity, and that his unpopularity is due to the severe strictness of his discipline and the stern refusal to allow graft of any sort in regions under his control. As one Christian preacher put it, "China *hasn't suffered enough* yet to welcome such a regime of rigid honesty and no favoritism."

I am glad to state my own belief in the man. The current suspicions of him, even in Christian circles, do not shake my confidence; I attribute them to the Chinese tendency to suspect the motives and integrity of everyone. I do not profess to understand him and know no one who does. But with all the errors of judgment or mistaken zeal which might be charged up against him, I believe firmly in his integrity, and respect him as the most hopeful figure that has yet appeared in the Chinese Republic. He is so intensely pro-Chinese that he is often accused of being anti-foreign. He is striving to express his conception of Christian principles in an atmosphere of selfish, pagan materialism; and the result is probably even less satisfactory to him than to others. He was backed off the map into Mongolia and forced to accept help from Red Russia, just as Chang Tso-lin has for years accepted help from Japan and White Russia; and his enemies drag the red herring of Bolshevism across the trail, and the whole pack joins in the hue and cry. He has gone now to Moscow to study the methods and results of the Soviet regime,—well, why shouldn't he? China must find *some* way out of the present intolerable situation; and nothing will be so certain to dispel any possible desire to see Bolshevism established in the land he loves so intensely as to study at first hand the results of the system in Russia.

Instead of suspicioning his motives or criticizing his actions, let us pray earnestly for this Christian patriot, baffled by an impossible situation, seemingly unable to command the confidence and cooperation of his countrymen at large, and now self-exiled from home and native land for an indefinite period of years. There seems to be general agreement that it will take at least five years (some say ten) for the situation to settle so that it would be safe or wise for him to return to China. Whether regarded as treachery, or high military strategy, his military activities have lost him the confidence and won the undying hatred of both his former enemy, Chang Tso-lin, and his former chief, Wu Pei-fu. So long as one or both of these men remain in control, his return would only deepen the disaster into which the country has been plunged. Let us pray that in due time he may come out of Russia like the great Apostle from his sojourn in Arabia, chastened and enlightened, to spend himself in fruitful service for China and Christ. In the meantime he remains—The Man of Mystery.

Peking, June 3, 1926.

37-034

Dragon-Bone Hunters of Szechwan

BY CHARLES DAILEY

THE search in Asia by the expedition of the American Museum of Natural History and the Field Museum of Chicago under the leadership of Roy Chapman Andrews for the cradle of man has led, through a strange coincidence, to competition with an old-established Chinese business—the making of medicine from dragon bones. Not that the competition endangers a native industry, for the bone supply is as plentiful as the number of persons who have faith in the medicinal value of bones.

Dragon bones, so-called, are found in many parts of China, but it is only in Szechwan that the scientists have come into competition with the industry, and then only in small degree. These scientists are particular pickers and the takings form a fraction of less than one per cent. of the excavations of whatever area they happen to visit. On the other hand. in that section of Szechwan lying about twenty miles southwest of Wanhsien the industry has been stimulated. The so-called dragon bones sell for about $16 a picul to the wholesale merchant who visits the section in the Spring after the bones dug up in the winter season have been dried and cleaned of clay. In due season they reach the apothecary, where they ground to a powder and often this powder is mixed with grease, but in almost every case the medicine is taken internally, sometimes with a little phosphate added.

Dragon-bone medicine is a cure-for-all among the Chinese and all bones are alike in price of excavation, although teeth sell for a trifle more, but all are sold by weight. Although dragon bone medicine is obtainable all over China the output of the Wanhsien region does not come down into the thickly-settled portions, but hundreds of tons a year are conveyed up the Yangtze to Chungking and marketed in Szechwan and Yunnan provinces and also in the eastern regions of Tibet.

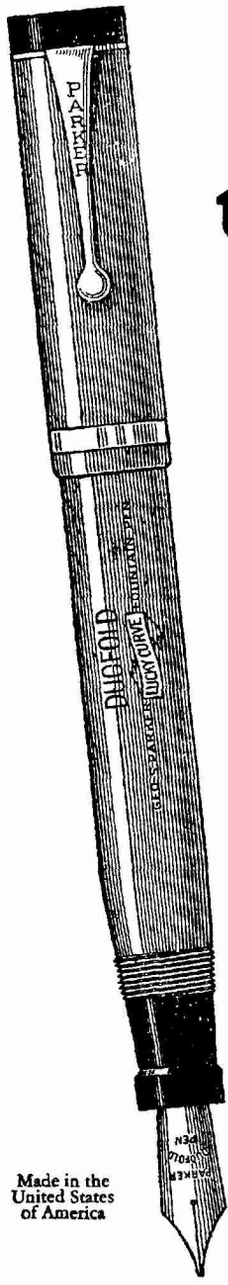
But these bones of the upper Yangtze have a peculiar fascination for the scientist, who first found some unground in an apothecary's shop and identified a fragment as part of an animal that lived when Man was a very small boy, to say the least; some four to five thousand years ago to be exact. Of course that discovery instantly tickled the exploratory palate of Dr. Walter Granger, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, expert in paleontology and second in command of the expedition that has made such wonderful discoveries in Mongolia in the last two years.

"When I first came out to China, in 1921," said Dr. Granger in discussing this dragon-bone business the other day, "and casting about for a place to work through the winter when Mongolia was closed to us I decided upon the region of the Yangtze gorges after looking over Yunnan and some parts of Szechwan province. I found the best region at a village called Yenching-kou. an old salt well, where for many years the fossilized bones of animsls had been dug up by farmers as a form of winter activity and sold for medicinal purposes.

"The field has been so prolific from a scientific standpoint that I worked there in the winters of 1921-22, 1922-23 and 1925-26, and this last winter was accompanied by Dr. N. C. Nelson, curator of archeology in the American Museum of Natural History and also a member of the Mongolian expedition. We spent the winter in a temple, and our wives accompanied us.

"In this particular region there is a high ridge to the south of the Yangtze some sixty or seventy miles in length. Along the top of this ridge pits have been sunk into the limestone to a depth of often 100 feet by the dissolving effect upon the limestone of the rains and the resultant seepage. These pits—how many centuries old presently will be apparent to you—are now filled with surface mud, and in this mud, from a depth of twenty feet downward, we now find bones of the early Pliocene Age—the days of Primitive Man. The animals that roamed the hills in those days often fell into these pits and died of injury and starvation. Below the twenty-foot level we find bones to a depth of forty feet more, and showing a great lapse of time. These pits—Nature's animal traps—were discovered in recent years by a well digger, and since then the excavation of 'Dragon Bones' has been a regular winter occupation of the farmers of the neighborhood.

"The farmers dig forty, fifty and even seventy-five feet into the clay of these pits and are certain to find bones in



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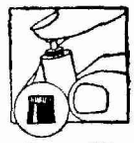

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the lower half. They rig up a derrick with bamboo poles and basket and bring up the mud and bones. The latter, often broken badly in the excavation by crude methods, are laid out to dry on floors, under beds and in attics, and eventually are cleaned of clay and piled up to await the arrival of the Dragon-Bone buyer. At $16 a picul the return is a fair one for winter labor.

"Now, in the fauna of these excavations we have found not the dragon of Chinese imagination but the stigedon, an animal half-way between the mastodon and the elephant, which became extinct in the early Glacial period. Also we have found the rhinocerous, a gigantic tapir, a giant deer and in addition many animals similar to those of that locality to-day—lions, hyenas, leopards and the like.

"Since the natives are none too careful in extracting the specimens, which have no value to them except as bones to be ground, we have kept in touch with the pit workers and camped at the bottom of the ridge, encouraging them by buying skulls and urging care in extraction, paying good prices for cleanly-extracted specimens. They think us a very foolish kind of persons to pay beyond the market price, for a dragon-bone is a dragon-bone to them, and even though we tell them the specimens are for exhibition in a museum for all to see they cannot conceive of persons spending all that time and money in gathering specimens and then letting the people in free to see them. In fact, they think we scientists are a queer lot anyhow.

"We have found in that very small area between thirty-five and forty species of animals—all extinct. It is entertaining to us to see the amusement the natives get out of our own seriousness in identifying our specimens and the care we take in matching bones and even teeth in the hope of reconstructing an entire animal. In fact, they think I have a special kind of eye and even can see beneath the surface and below the bottom of the pit, often 75 feet deep and only five or six feet in circumference. It all adds zest to the game and relieves the tedium of the search.

"Topographically, the region of the prehistoric finds in Eastern Szechwan is very little different to-day from what it was in the days of Primitive Man, although the vegetation has changed greatly. It was heavily forested in pre-human and early human days. I doubt also if climatic conditions have changed much, either, for it is mostly a sub-tropical country.

"I had hoped to find evidence of Primitive Man; I have found a monkey similar to that of to-day. The only anthropoid was a gibbon, the smallest of the apes, living entirely in trees and different from that of to-day. As evidence of the existence of Man we found one pair of deer antlers that was cut off by a stone implement. There was also a gaur now extinct, a species of bison or water buffalo, now found in Indo-China.

"All the bones we have found appear to apply to a period of great length, but there is nothing modern, so these pits did not act continuously as traps. The traps were made by slow, gradual process in heavy vegetation, which became acid and gradually ate away the limestone and deepended steadily through seepage.

"The Yangtze river having been a highway of travel for tens of centuries, and its banks abounding in hundreds of caves, its slopes with forests and game, there is a very good chance that in the Yangtze Gorges the scientist will have opportunity to find traces of the Stone Age, the Paleolithic time and it is not likely that the field will be longer neglected."

"There is another side to the story of the search for prehistoric man in Szechwan, and told by an archeligist, and appeared in the issue of *The Review* for May 29.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2767
PATRICK GILLEN,	Estate No. 622
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Patrick Gillen, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Nov. 13, 1926, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JAMES B. DAVIES.

May 13, 1926.

"We Must Abolish Our System of Mercenary Troops"

BY TSENG SHIH-YU

CHINA is now maintaining about two million soldiers, as they are called. Every province is annually laying out more than half of its income for their support and sustenance. The expense has reduced thousands of our farmers to starvation. Schools have been closed, factories have ceased to operate. Nevertheless there is no end to the squandering and waste, for the avarice of the mercenaries soldiers keeps increasing as their number increases, our government has come to the very verge of bankruptcy and is constantly in arrears for the payment of soldiers. And because of their habitual greediness, when not paid by the government, the soldiers are accustomed to breaking away in revolt. And when in revolt they are guilty of pillage, plundering, massacre and what not! These things we have suffered in the endless and everwidening civil war. It is this kind of warfare that has burned down our houses, killed our people, laid waste our villages, razed our cities to the ground, and dooms our country to ruin. In short, the maintenance of our present troops has resulted in nothing but prodigious waste and irreparable destruction.

How are these mercenaries recruited? There on the corner of that street, a man with a flag cries "Soldiers, soldiers". At once the street is black with people, men in groups run flocking about him. He immediately jots down their names, and immediately they are enlisted. It is important to observe what part of the people has thus joined the army. It is either the poor whose folly has brought them to want, or the vicious whose ill-conduct has brought them into contempt: On one hand the poor, having long been underfed, ill-clothed, and filthily lodged in their dwelling, are sickly and weak to the last degree On the other, the vicious, having been given to conspiracy, violence, and mischief, retain still their ill-nature and wickedness. The former ought to be in their graves, the latter ought to have been cast in prison. But instead of this they are both under arms! What a danger there soldiers are to society and how are they trained? Their intellectual training is entirely neglected. Due to this neglect, their morals are impaired. They are encouraged to be brave, but without ethical sense they become ruthless toward their fellow men.

Debased and Dissipated Lives

They are trained to obey, but without sound judgment they become slavishly submissive. They act the part of wolves which have devasted our country; upon the latter they have served as the lools which have protracted our civil strife. Their ignorance weakens their power. They are not inspired with the ideals which inspired our nationol heroes and patriotic ancestors to make our country out of a piece of wild ground. They are uninspired, ill-informed and powerless. It remains to be seen whether they can fight good battles and will be glad to fight at all. Such are the tendencies which their one-sided training engenders, but what is conducive to more evils is their quartering. They should be stationed on the borders of our country. But, on the contrary, they are quartered in cities in the heart of it. In consequence of this, our nation is not guarded, because the forts and strongholds on the frontiers are unoccupied. City life and dissipation and indulgence saps their strength, debases their character and totally spoils them as guards of their country. We are not only unguarded, but also we are tormented. They are quartered among us, and they look upon us with the same feeling with which the victor looks upon the vanquished. They think it natural that they should live upon us, exact much from us, and care nothing for our grievance and oppression. We have been groaning, but our suffering continues even when they cease to be under arms as soldiers. Their disbandment brings additional damage. It for some reason or other they are disbanded, after many years of military drill and harsh discipline they can no longer support themselves by honest labor. So they have to resort to some dishonest means for keeping body and soul together. Hence theft and robbery have becomes the common course of events.

The whole system is unsound for military service has not been made a duty but a profession among us. If the time ever comes when our country is attacked, invaded, and hemmed in on all sides, by an enemy, and there mercenaries were sent to the front for our protection, then we would learn the real lesson of having mercenaries! They will run away, and then we ourselves will have to face our foe. But

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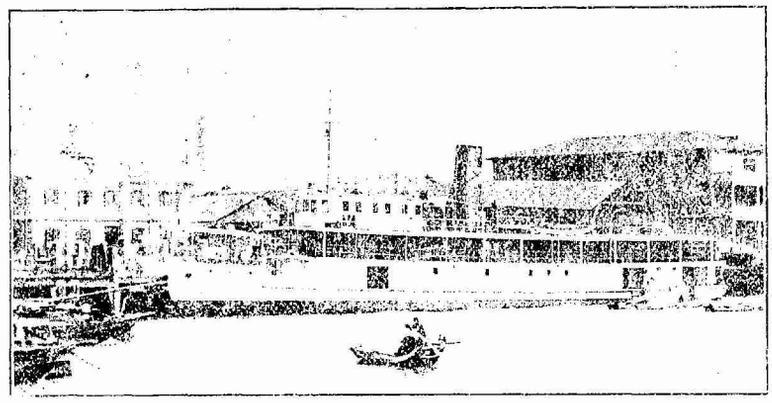

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we, never having learned the art of protecting ourselves, would be bound hand and foot and to have surrender ourselves to the mercy of our enemy. Korea, Poland, and India have had the experience. Are we also going in the same way?

Our present system of engaging mercenaries is based upon an unsound principle. Conscription on the Swiss system must be adopted in China. It makes every one a soldier, and with the adoption of compulsory education it makes every one a well-equipped and well-disciplined soldier. To cure China of her present disease this is the only remedy. The cloud of our national gloom has been gathering, the storm of our national adversity is going to fall, and the thunderbolt of our national collapse threatens to freak. It solely rests with us to work for our salvation. The present evil system should be abolished, be entirely done away with, and substituted by something else.

Wah Chang Trading Co.
Chang sha, June 1, 1926

P. Y. Tang of Wusih Is Married

More than 800 guests, Chinese and foreign, attended the wedding of Mr. P. Y. Tang of Wusih and Miss Wen Ching Mai, daughter of Mr. Ping Chung, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, last Saturday, June 5, at the Tien An Church, Shantung Road, Shanghai.

Mr. Tang is the second son of Mr. Tang Pao-chien, prominent in Wusih industrial life. He is a graduate of Tsing Hua College, Peking, and also a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in America. At present he is engineer to the Ching Foong Cotton Mill and Manager of the Chu Fong Floor Mill and is interested in several other factories in Wusih, all of which enterprises were founded by his father. Mr. Tang is popular among the younger set and possesses a pleasing personality which has won him many friends, both Chinese and foreigners.

Mrs. Tang is an English returned student and was formerly a teacher at the Shanghai College of Fine Arts and at the McTyrie Girls' School, Shanghai.

An elaborate wedding feast was held on the night of the wedding at the Great Eastern Hotel, Shanghai.

Prominent Returned Student Marries Daughter of Tuan Chi-jui

The marriage of Mr. T. L. Hsi, a graduate of Harvard, Class of 1920, to Miss Tuan Hsih-yung took place in the Masonic Hall in Tientsin on June 5 and was attended by many prominent foreign and Chinese friends of the couple. After his graduation from Harvard, Mr. Hsi entered the employ of the U. S. Federal Reserve Bank at Boston, being the first Chinese student to join the staff of that institution. After two years with the Federal Reserve Bank, Mr. Hsi returned to China and was connected with one of the Chinese banks in Shanghai. He is now manager of the Union Trading Company, Inc., of Tientsin, said to be the largest Chinese import and export house. Mrs. Hsi is the youngest daughter of the former Premier and Provisional President. She was educated by private tutors and is said to be well versed in Chinese literature. They will reside in Tientsin.

Mr. T. L. Hsi

Harry Howard Resigns from The China Press

Harry Howard, for the past two years sporting editor of *The China Press*, resigned last week. Prior to joining the paper he was connected with the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokyo and the *Japan Chronicle* of Kobe and prior to that with newspapers and magazines in the United States. Mr. Howard is planning to establish a weekly magazine in Shanghai to be devoted to sports and recreation.

Dr. John B. Fearn, Well-known Shanghai Physician, Dies After Valiant Fight Against Disease

SHANGHAI and the American Community in particular suffered a great loss in the death of John Burrus Fearn, M. D., Resident Medical Superintendent of the Shanghai General Hospital, who died last Monday morning, June 7, at the Fearn Sanatorium, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai, at the age of 54 years.

The death of Dr. Fearn ends a life of great service rendered to humanity, and a life to which over 30 years were spend in China. Born in Jackson, Mississippi, he graduated from the Agriculture and Mechanical College, Mississippi, and later studied medicine at the Memphis Medical College, Tennessee. He graduated from this college and later took post-graduate work at the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine.

Came Out as Missionary

Coming out to China in 1895, the late Dr. Fearn was under the Southern Methodist Episcopal Mission Board, and his first station was Soochow. He served at Soochow until 1906, when he was appointed Business Manager for the Methodist Mission and Treasurer of the Association Mission's Board in Shanghai. He continued in this position until the year 1917 when he was granted a commission in the Chinese Labor Corps and went to France with one of the first batches of Chinese coolies to work behind the lines. After a short period in this capacity, he was transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corps, being granted a commission as Captain, attached to the Chinese Labor Corps, and served until 1919.

Dr. John Burrus Fearn when he was a Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps in France during the Great War.

Dr. Fearn's exceptional qualities, and his knowledge of Chinese, his experience in China, and his training, were invaluable in his wartime avocation and be greatly distinguished himself. His abilities as an organizer were readily realized and he was appointed in charge of the Chinese mental block at Noyelle, near Abbeyville.

Organizing Ability Recognized

Returning from France, the late Dr. Fearn was appointed Resident Medical Superintendent at the Shanghai General Hospital where his organizing capacity was reflected in the high standard of efficiency reached by this institution. This ability he was also able to utilize as regards the new Country Hospital, of which he was appointed Resident Medical Superintendent, and never once did his energies lag when brought to bear on solving the problems of the administration of this institution, despite his weakening condition. Even while on Home leave last year, he devoted his attention to studying hospital management, so that he could initiate further improvements.

The late Dr. Fearn married Miss Anne Walter, M. D., in 1896, when the latter was attached to the Women's Hospital at Soochow, thereby engendering a partnership which has meant much to Shanghai. The late Dr. Fearn also had a corner in his heart, and a portion of his activities, for the American Community Church, of which he was Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and had much to do with the building of the Church. He was also Trustee of SoochowUniversity. Dr. Fearn's genial nature and pleasant disposition made him a wonderful man to number among one's friends, and there will be general regret at his death.

Funeral Ceremonies Tuesday

The Chapel at Bubbling Well cemetery was filled to over-flowing Tuesday afternoon with a throng in which all denominations and all walks of life were represented to pay the last tribute to Dr. J.B. Fearn.

Though Dr. Fearn had made the specific request that instead of flowers for his funeral those disposed to send them should contribute their cost to the Community Church,hundreds of wreaths and floral offerings were banked in the chapel. Among those present were many Shanghai dignitaries and a large number of friends and admirers from the outports. Virtually all of Shanghai's medical profession were present.

The brief service was conducted by Rev. Clifford M. Drury, pastor of the Community Church, who told eloquently of Doctor Fearn's long service in China and the esteem in which he was generally held.

Those who served as pallbearers were Doctors Marshall, Marsh, Neild, Bryson, McCracken and Dunn. The body was cremated.

Chiefly through the efforts of the late Dr. J. B. Fearn, while chairman of its Governing Board, the Community Church now occupies its own church home. His special request was that those wishing to send flowers in his memory should make instead a contribution to reduce the debt on the church building.

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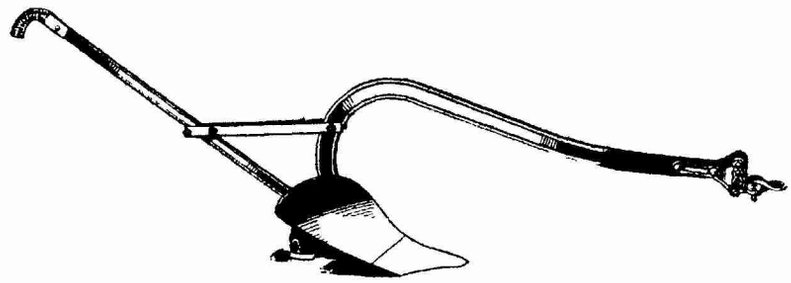

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Single steel handle { POGW-29 Gauge Wheel for A, C & E—Tls. 2.10
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No.	Description	Width Cut	Approx. Plowing Depth	Net Weight Lbs.	Price	Packed In Cases. Quantity	Weight Lbs.	Cubic Feet
J7A	4½" Walking Plow	4½"	3 to 6"	44	Tls. 9.50	10	540	9
J7C	6 „ „	6 „	3 to 7"	54	„ 11.90	10	640	10
J7E	8 „ „	8 „	3 to 7"	56	„ 12.95	10	655	10
J7G	10 „ „	10 „	4 to 8"	80	„ 18.70	6	565	7-3/12
J7I	12 „ „	12 „	4 to 8"	90	„ 20.35	6	625	7-3/12

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Would Teach Chinese Farmers Use of Modern Farming Machinery

The International Harvester Company of Chicago, one of the largest manufacturers of agricultural machinery in the United States, recently has opened an office in Shanghai, the manager being Mr. P. H. Reimer who previously represented the company for many years in Russia. Mr. Reimer will be associated with Andersen, Meyer and Company, which firm will carry in stock supplies of special plows which have designed for the service of Chinese farmers, and in addition other agricultural implements such as middle-breaker plows, cultivators, corn and cotton planters, grain drills, harrows, small flour mills, engines and pumps for irrigation and also tractor outfits for larger farms.

Mr. Reimer, representative of the International Harvester Company who has been in China investigation the situation for several months, has termed himself a sort of "missionary" bringing the gospel of the modern plow to relieve the burden of the Chinese farmer who is still using agricultural implements which have not been improved since the days of Confucious. "Not being a theologist," said Mr. Reimer, "I do not know just how many times plows and agricultural implements are mentioned in the Bible, but I do know from reading the Book that the problem of daily bread was not overlooked along with the companion problem of spiritual salvation. For this reason it occurs to me that the problem of helping China's farmers to improve their material existence should be of interest to the foreign missionaries residing in the interior of China."

The representative of the International Harvester Company then explained that he had already cooperated with many mission stations in the interior in the holding of demonstrations wherein modern agricultural implements were explained to Chinese officials and farmers. Greatest interest has been evinced in a special type plow which has been built for this market under Mr. Reimer's direction.

The moldboard is of the general purpose pattern, designed to do good work both staple and tame sod ground. The workmanship of this plow is good. The bottom has the steady steel frog which gives good support to share and moldboard. The plow is equipped with one steel handle which is adjustable and suitable for different size of man. The land side is of good proportions as to heights and lengths and is equipped with an adjustable heel which can be easily re-set to take up the wear of the land side and keep the plow running true. The beam has a high throat and low hitch, with ample depth and sidewise adjustment. The beam in the smaller size of plows are adjustable in order to suit plowing with big as well as small animals. This arrangement will lower the front of the beam for small animals approximately six inches.

The above mentioned plows are built in the following sizes: 4-1/2," 6," 8," 10" and 12" widths of furrow. The plows can also be furnished with a gauge wheel if required. All plows are supplied with one extra share and spare shares will always be available in the branch office of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

World Trade Nearly Back to Pre-War Status

That the trade between the various countries of the world is practically back to the average for 1913 the year prior to the outbreak of the World War, was one of the conclusions of the U. S. National Foreign Trade Council which held its annual convention at Charleston, South Carolina, on April 28, 29 and 30. In the "final declarations" of the Council, the chief American organization of American foreign commerce, it is stated that the calendar year, 1925, showed the largest value and volume of American foreign trade, the increase in exports being 6.9 per cent and inports 17.1 per cent.

The statement also appears that America's chief competitors in world markets, otherwise, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany and Japan, are also America's best customers, for manufactured products as well as raw products. American foreign trade practice has now become so improved that it is generally recognized as standard in world commerce, contends the report. In reference to shipping the report states that despite the depression, more ships are now operating under the American flag than at any time in the past sixty years.

The recent enactment by Congress exempting non-resident Americans from domestic taxation upon incomes derived from non-American sources is commended, and further legislation is recommended for the creation of foreign-trade zones in the chief ports of the United States for the purpose of encouraging re-exports. America's share in international trade last year was 18 per cent, but her share in re-export trade was less than 3 per cent. The Council opposes government control of raw materials.

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Shanghai Companies Hold Annual Meetings

The directors' report for 1925 of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corp., Ltd., forwarded by the Shanghai agent, Mr. T. E. Michell, Far Eastern manager, states that the year was one of exceptional development, the increase in premium income being the largest in the history of the corporation. Business showed continued progress and satisfactory results in every part of the world, while in England the very large increase in motor business has placed the corporation in the position of being the leading motor insurance company in Great Britain. During the year the shares of the General Life Company were acquired by the corporation.

The report says, in part:

The Net Income from all sources amounted to £6,925,966 8s. 9d.; the Net Outgo to £6,487,745 13s. 9d., leaving a balance of £438,220 15s. 0d., and after adding £215,508 16s. 0d. to the various Reserves.

There remained at credit of Profit and Loss Account including balance carried forward from last year, a balance of £417,846. 1 7.

There has been paid:

Interim Dividends of 2½ per cent on the Preference and 15 percent on the Ordinary Shares, amounting, after deduction of Income Tax, to £54,235.52.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

Reduced prices, resulting from keen competition in most departments, was a subject of comment by Mr. J. Ambrose, who presided at the annual general meeting of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., Ltd., last week.

Supported by D. W. Crawford, E. H. Dunning and R. J. Bowerman, directors of the company; and Mr. J. E. Lucas, secretary; the chairman said:

"In presenting the accounts of the year's working your directors regret the reduction in the balance of the profit and loss account from $27,388.46 for the year ending Febrnary 28, 1925. to $23,292.93 for the year under review.

"There are, however, several reasons to account for this chief of which was the unfortunate incident of May 30, 1925. Though the affair improved business in our Provision Department, it made a very considerable "dent" in all the other departments as the incident in question naturally made many of our residential customers very nervous as to what the outcome of the trouble was likely to be. These who had money, spent as little as they possibly could, for which I do not blame them while others started their summer holidays much earlier than usual. In addition to this it is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that keen competition in most of our departments has compelled us to reduce our prices to meet such competition, the natural result of which has been reduced profits.

"General reserve is unaltered at $150,000.00, while building reserve stands at $105,000.00.

"Bank overdraft is $454,692.50, or a reduction during the year of $29,294.18; but today it stands at 400,000.00.

"Investment account stands at $7,924.13, as against $5,80,897, as at February 28, 1925, due to the puschase of some of our debentures.

"That is all I wish to draw your attention to and from the report you will see that the balance at credit of profit and loss account, which includes the sum of $5,037.62, brought in amounts to $23,292.93, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:

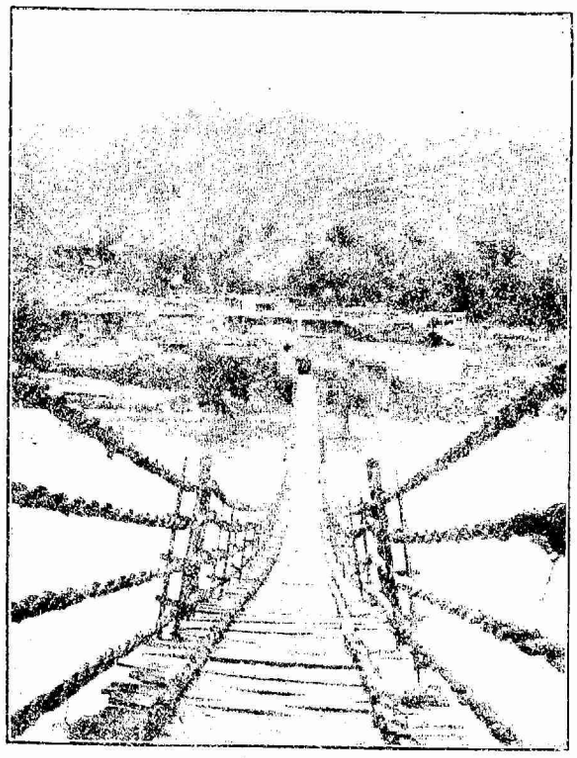
"To pay a dividend for the year of 5 percent, which will absorb $12,500 00; write off furniture and fixtures, $2,816.04; write off motor truck, $500,00; write off houseboat, $1,000.00; write of motor van, $481,75; and to carry forwardto new account $5,995.14.

Consular News

Tuesday, June 8, was consular morning at the United States Consulate, Shanghai when Consul-general Edwin S. Cunninghan received calls from Mason Turner, American vice consul at Colombo, Ceylon, and John Cameron Hawkins, vice consul at Hongkong. Mr. Turner is returning to his home in Torrington, Conn., on a vacation trip, after two and a half years spent in Colombo. He is accompanied by his sister, Miss Marjorie Turner. Mr. Hawkins is on his way to Washington, D. C., under orders. He has been with the consulate in Hongkong for 14 months.

Mr. H. S. Waterman, newly assigned Consul attached to the United States Consulate-General here, has arrived in Shanghai, and is registered at the Astor House with Mrs. Waterman. Mr. Waterman has come from Costa Rica where he was with the American Consulate.

37-042



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Men and Events

W. H. Littlefield, of R. Lang and Co., returned to Shanghai on June 6 from a holiday in the United States.

E. L. McCloskey, of the Westinghouse Electric Co., returned to Shanghai last week from a business trip to Hankow.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. B. Nichols of Tientsin are visiting in Shanghai. Mr. Nichols is manager of Elbook, Inc., in Tientsin.

R. C. Mackay, manager of the Hankow office of L. C. Gillepsie and Sons, has returned to Hankow after a business visit to Shanghai.

Empire Day and the birthday of King George V. were observed in Shanghai on Saturday and Sunday, June 5 and 6 with appropriate ceremonies.

Louis Levy of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, was fined G.$250 and given a year's imprisonment on May 29 for attempting to smuggle five machine-guns into China.

More than a thousand Chinese tailors in Shanghai went on strike last week due to a refusal of the proprietors of the tailor shops to grant a thirty per cent increase in pay.

Naoshi Kato, editor-in-chief of the English editions of the *Osaka Mainichi* and the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* arrived in Shanghai last week for a visit of several days on a general tour of Central and North China.

Mortimer T. Cook, who has been the Shanghai representative of the National City Bank of New York for some months past, departed from Shanghai last Thursday, June 10, for the United States on the *President Lincoln*.

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China and Judge Peter Grain of the British Supreme Court will be guests of honor at a "Club Tiffin" to be given by the members of the Union Club on June 22 at 12:30 o'clock.

Kentaro Ochiai, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, died on board the *Kashima Maru*, while the boat was in the Shanghai harbor on Friday, June 4, his death being due to peritonitis. Mr. Ochiai was on his way home to Japan on leave.

The Alumni Association of St. John's University held its annual reunion on the college campus at Jessfield on Saturday, June 5. Talks were delivered by Dr. John A. Ely, acting President, Dr. L. S. Woo, chairman of the Alumni and Dr. Z. T. Woo.

F. M. Witkowski, German newspaperman, correspondent for the *Vossiche Zeitung* and assistant editor of *Die Brucke* Shanghai German newspaper, is planning shortly to take a trip to the United States. He will be absent from Shanghai for about six months.

Y. S. Chang has been appointed managing director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, according to a recent order issued by Marshal Chang Tso-ling. The previous director, Mr. Tsang, was displaced on account of his refusal to remit the revenues of the road to Mukden.

D. Witkowski, a British subject, was killed in Shanghai on Friday, June 4, when he was struck by a tree which was felled through being struck by a motor bus. The driver of the motor bus was attempting to avoid strikiug an automobile when his vehicle collided with the tree.

K. Ingerslev, who has been connected with the Shanghai office of the Westinghouse Electric International Company, departed on June 8 for Siam and the Federated Malay States in the interest of the company. Upon his return he will visit the North China branches and then depart for home on leave.

"The Problem of Our Raw Material Supplies," was the subject of an address delivered by Dr. Julius Klein, Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United Stated government, before the Thirteenth National Foreign Trade Convention, Charleston, South Carolina, on April 28 last.

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The State Department announces that the United States will soon commence work on the erection of numerous buildings abroad for consulates and embassies. The number provided for includes 21 consulate buildings in Japan and China. For the erection of a new embassy building in Tokyo $1,250,000 has been allocated.

According to a dispatch from Seattle the first of the Admiral Oriental line vessels to be officially transferred to the Dollar interests, following the recent sale, was the President Grant which reached Seattle on June 4. The transfer was made on June 7 and the boat is scheduled to depart for the Orient carrying the Dollar house flag on June 15.

The recently established *Kwang Hua Progress*, published by the students of Kwang Hua University, Shanghai, has issued a special number consisting of some twelve pages dealing chiefly with the May Thirty anniversary. The issue contains articles by Dr. C. C. Yung, acting dean of the school, Dr. Robert Fitch of Hangchow Christian College and others. The issue is illustrated and is well printed.

Mrs. Silas Strawn and Miss Strawn, wife and daughter of Mr. Silas H. Strawn, Chairman of the Commission on Extraterritoriality and American delegate to the China Tariff Conference, are now in Japan for a visit prior to departure for the United States. According to a statement by Mrs. Strawn appearing in the *Japan Times*, she expects Mr. Strawn to join her in Japan the latter part of the present month providing the work in connection with the Tariff Conference has been concluded by that time.

According to a *United Press* dispatch from Tokyo, May 28, the Japanese Tourist Bureau is preparing to entertain more than 30,000 tourists in Japan this season. According to the Bureau, practically a dozen large touring ships are already scheduled for Oriental ports during the present year. The number of tourists entertained in Japan last year who were passengers on round-the-world steamers was 23,621, of which number the greater proportion were Americans. They are estimated to have expended more than $30,000,000 while in Japan. Special attention will be given this year to encouraging the tourists to visit Korea and Manchuria over the Japanese railways.

A new company, to be known as the Shanghai Funeral Directors, is in the process of incorporation and a prospectus regarding it has been issued. The company is organized under the Federal Trade Act of the United States. It is to have a capital stock of Tls. 200,000 divided into shares of the par value of Tls. 100 each. The company will undertake a general business of undertaking, funeral directing, embalming, cremating and supplying the necessary paraphernalia, or other business in keeping with the objects of the company. Mr. C. B. Perkins is President on the new company while Messrs. C. H. Gonda, B. A., Dr. W. H. Gardiner, Hou kun Chow and J.M. Hykes are named as directors.

More than 50 members of the Shanghai Post of the American Legion visited on Sunday, June 6, the grave of General Frederick Ward at Sungkiang, located on the border of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces a short distance south of Shanghai. Dr. Burke, an American missionary located at Sungkiang delivered the invocation and benediction and the principal address was delivered by Dr. J.C. Ferguson, adviser to the office of the president of China. General Ward, who is the patron saint of the local post of the American Legion, was a native of Boston who became a leader in the Taiping Rebellion. He was killed near Sungkiang on September 21, 1862. Ward led an army on the Manchu side against the rebels and was killed while scaling a wall of one of the cities in the vicinity of Sungkiang.

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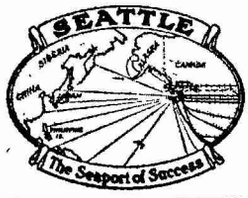

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News from South China

The Kuomintang in Canton, by formal order issued May 31, ordered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to confer with those parties and interests concerned for the early settlement of the strike of Canton and Hongkong workers. Other important action was the abolition of the oil monopoly, which was to be effective June 15. The move to end the strike, it is believed, has been made necessary by adverse military operations in Hunan and the coming "anti-Red" invasion of Canton.

The order of the Kuomintang, in part, follows:

"It has been a year since the reorganization of the Government and, while traitors have been overcome, other affairs have not been properly attended to. The oppressive taxes have not been abolished, and *tufies*, or brigands, are still menacing the peaceful existence of the people. These we do deplore and it is our duty to meet the needs of the people by putting into effect early the following eight measures:

"1. The oil monopoly will be abolished by June 15, and new oil taxes without harm to the people will be created instead.

"2. The Canton-Hongkong strike requiring early settlement, it is ordered that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall take immediate steps to confer with all parties concerned so as to bring about a satisfactory termination.

"3. To bring peace to the people by the suppression of brigandage through definite actions as decided upon by the Military Council which will supervise the successful execution of this, it is ordered that all waters shall be cleared of pirates within a month and all territory freed of bandits within two months."

"4. A board of arbitration, with a government commissioner as chairman and equal number of labor and capital representatives as members, will be organized to settle of disputes arising from employers and employes, and the board will have absolute power.

"5. Henceforth, no civilian organizations of the people may use force, and any litigation arisen shall be settled by the Government, and all violators of this order will be treated as rebels.

"6. All officials receiving bribe or mal-practising may be charged by the people before the Board of Indictments, and the Government will at the same time afford training which will promote honest and faithful individuals.

"7. The Military and Police are ordered to suppress all sedition and attempts to create disorder.

"8. To promote education, regular revenue will be provided, and port and roads developments are to be systematically planned and carried out in order to bring happiness and peace and prosperty to the people."

The order was issued in the names of Wang Ching-wei, Hu Han-min, Tan Yen-kai, Koo Ying-feng, and Wu Chao-chu, Kuomintang Commissioners.

The Kuomintang has on May 25 sanctioned a proposal that communities in Kwangtung having a population of 10,000 or more may, with the approval of the provincial authorities, organize tnemselves into a municipality with a limited power of self-government.

An explosion, from unknown cause, occurred at the store room of the Mines Factory, Whampoa, May 29, and a casualty of more than 50 persons was the result.

The Judicial Commission in Canton having decided to station a judge at every judicial district together with a staff, including a district attorney, the Kuomintang will soon issue an order abolishing the system of travelling courts. In the last two years, in order to save money, some districts were without a permanent court, and a judge and a government procurator would visit different districts on times to hold courts. Between the sittings of the court many litigants have to wait.

By instruction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kuomintang in Canton, Mr. Foo Ping Sheung, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has taken up conversations with parties concerned with view to ending the boycott which has been preventing trade and traffic between the two ports.

After an adjournment of more than three months, the Special Court in Canton to try the defendants accused of the assassination of the late Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, a Kuomintang leader, again met June 2 to further hear the case. Eight persons have been held last August in connection with the case, simply because one of the accused has not yet been found.

A Kuomintang communique says that the Kuomintang Army assisting Tang Seng-chi, the pro-Kuomintang general in Hunan, now numbers nearly 35,000 and they are near the Kwangtung-Hunan borders. A conflict between the Kuomintang re-inforcement and the "anti-Reds" is expected within a week. The Kuomintang believes that they will soon retake Changsha from the "anti-Reds."

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In order to remove opposition from the people, gambling as source of war funding will not be formally granted by public tender but gambling kings have been advised that their operations in Canton and vicinity will be subjected to a contribution towards the aid of the war.

Mr. Wu Te-chen, who was dismissed from the post of Chief of Police of Canton some weeks ago by General Chiang Kai-shek and whose troops, Mr. Wu also being a division commander, in Shektan and Sheklung were to be disarmed soon afterward, was on May 30 arrested by General Chiang. At first it was said that Mr. Wu had simply gone to call on the Kuomintang dictator on business; but his arrest was later admitted even by his friends. His troops were on May 31 taken over by another commander. Mr. Wu's arrest was at various times foreseen in the last few weeks and it was not done simply because the auditors sent to check up his accounts had not reported and the charge of his being sometimes a "Red" and sometimes an "anti-Red" not fully sustained. That his troops would be taken from him was known and mentioned not long ago. Mr. Wu is a great friend of Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and he became a favorite to the late Dr. Sun because of his service in connection with the suppression of the Canton Volunteer Movement and the destruction of West Canton, October 15, 1926.

Kuomintang-ites in Saae Shing Kong, Nanhai District, near Canton City, on May 27, had a quarrel with another and divided themselves into sides, resulting in a factional war which led to more than 5,000 *tang* men in arms. In the *tang* war more than 32 villages were involved. The cause was the question of getting the gambling monopoly.

Among the complaints of lawlessness on the part of Kuomintang clubs were those from Tungkun, Chanchuen, Loting, Kuomchuktang, and Chihing. They had reference to illegal demands for contributions to support the Kuomintang without instructions from the Central Kuomintang Headquarters in Canton. One of the demands was a contribution of 60 cents from each person to support the Kuomintang Aviation Bureau under the auspices of the Aerial Association of the party.

Mr. Junkee Choy, collector of land tax in Canton, formerly vice-president of the Industrial & Commercial Bank of Hongkong and an associate of Mr. Cheng Tien-tow in the financial enterprises in South China, has been slated by Dr. C. C. Wu, Canton Mayor, for the new post of Commissioner of Lands of Canton, according to forecast in vernacular press. Mr. Choy was at one time municipal treasurer in Canton.

At the beginning of the Kuomintang regime in Canton last July, a Board of Indictment was created with the power of returning indictments against officials violating the law of accepting bribes. This Board, however, has no revenue of its own and depends on the Kuomintang treasury for its appropriations. The Kuomintang Ministry of Finance has now practically abolished this board by failing to help finance it.

The newly created Land Bureau of the Kuomintang in Canton will be able to reclaim a large track of land in Peishan, Heungshan District, it is believed, by instituting a re-measurement. The lands are under cultivation at present, and the farmers adjusted of having occupied more or less lands than their deeds would entitle them are to be fined. As a measurement fee, more than Tls. 20 are being proposed for every *mow* to be re-registered and recorded.

The Canton Merchants Association, in order to save time and expenses, have decided to organize a committee on arbitration to decide all trade disputes to be submitted to it. Whether the Kuomintang will approve of this or not is being awaited.

By order of the Kuomintang Military Council, all persons having been arrested by the Strike Committee pickets but whose cases have never been properly disposed of will be turned over to the Kuomintang Special Criminal Court. The Council has further ordered that no more pickets may now arrest any person without the aid of the Police or regular troops of the Kuomintang.

Persons hoping to see Mr. Hu Han-min, a prominent Kuomintang leader now in Shanghai in order to avoid constant humiliation at the hands of General Chiang Kai-shek, return to power in the expected absence of General Chiang from Canton during the coming "Northern Expedition", have sent representatives to Shanghai to welcome him. Mr. Hu passed Hongkong last May on his way.

From June first the merchants of Swatow will accept no more low grade coins forced on them by the Kuomintang commanders there, according to words reaching Canton.

Buddhist nuns throughout Kwangtung, formerly considered a group of women pledged to a life of service and worship and never taxed, will now have to pay a tax on their nunneries according to their value. In Canton practically all these property holdings have been forfeited on the ground that the lands on which many temples had been erected were once public property. In Swatow, however, there are still quite a number of religious buildings. Since May 27 an office has been opened in Swatow by the Kuomintang to assess the value of the property of the Several Orders of nuns there.

General Chiang Kai-shek, the dictator of the Kuomintang and chairman of the Military Council in Canton, has to remain in Canton for some time before he will be able to proceed northwards with the troops now advancing towards Hunan in order to relieve the pro-Kuomintang "Reds" there. Notwithstanding urgent appeals to Kuomintang clubs throughout the Province to assist the district magistrates in pressing on the people for funds, money for the war has not being coming quickly. General Li Chung-jen, of Kwangsi, now visiting Canton on business and recently assured of $160,000, was given but $8,000 the other day, and unless General Li receives' more financial support from the Canton Kuomintang, not much actual assistance can be expected from that direction, some fear.

With both the "Red" troops of General Tang Seng-chi in Hunan and those under Generals Li Chung-jen and Huang Shao-hung in Kwangsi pressing for funds from the Kuomintang regime in Canton in order to effectively oppose the rapid advance of "anti-Reds" sent by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the Kuomintang leaders have again suggested further commandeering of the rentals to be collected by landlords in the Southern Capital and other ports like Swatow and Kongmoon. Swatow is being asked to pay four months house tax in advance, while Canton will be asked for the ninth time within the past few months to turn over the proceeds of house rents by the landlords in order to assist the proposed "Northern Expedition".

The *Tai Kwong Pao* has a report that the "anti-Reds", or troops of Marshal Wu Pei-fu commanded by General Yeh Kai-hsin, have reached Hengchow, which is to suppose that the "Reds" are losing ground as usual. This report also adds that the Kwangsi Kuomintang are sending re-inforcement to the "Reds" under General Tang Seng-chi.

In denouncing the outrages of the oil monopoly in Kwangtung as controlled by the Kuomintang, a despatch from the Chao-Mei Mill and Electric Guild says that under former regulations, only a tax of $30 for every 30 cases of fuel oil was collected, but it has now advanced to $158 in taxes along, in addition to the high cost for the article.

Canton hears that the "anti-Red" invasion of Kwangtung by way of Hunan as ordered by Marshal Wú Pei-fu, a Northern warlord, is continuing to progress to the worry of the Kuomintang regime in Canton. The Kuomintang has been rushing mercenaries northwards since May 19 out so far the 2nd Army Corps has not yet reached Hunan to be of service to General Tang Seng-chi, a pro-Kuomintang militarist commanding the mutinied Hunanese. According to information sent May 30 from neutral sources, the "anti-Reds" have reached Yungfeng, Hunan, and the Tang men, or "Reds" are withdrawing to Siangsi, or Western Hunan. During the meantime, Marshal Wu has ordered the military authorities in Fukien to be prepared to attack the "Reds" from the east.

Since May 15 the Kuomintang leaders in Canton have officially announced that they were not "Reds", while treating the Communists in Canton as a co-operative body in sympathy with the Kuomintang movement for revolution; but for convenient classification or with political intent, the Kuomintang is still considered a Communist Party in vernacular press not under Kuomintang control.

In the recent guerilla war in the Pei-kiang districts of Kwangtung between the Kuomintang-ites and "anti-Red" sympathizers, in which the latter suffered defeated at Pe-pa Hill, the Kuomintang-ites captured nearly 80 women, members of families of "anti-Reds". What to do with these captives is vexing the minds of the followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as the Police have just informed the Kuomintang that the women's relief ward in the Police Headquarters will not keep them any longer, as some of them are unmarriageable, and the Police appropriation to keep the ward is but $432 monthly, including salary of officials of the ward. The Police will not undertake the duty of marrying off inmates of the ward of this special class, while they will do in ordinary cases.

Canton, June 1, 1926.

The Week in the Far East

News during the week under review has been somewhat centered upon the approaching conference between Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin. Marshal Wu is due to arrive in Peking this week, and Chang Tso-lin has departed from Mukden and is expected in Tientsin this week from where he will probably depart from Peking after looking over affairs in that vicinity. Comment on the politico-military conference seems to vary from extreme confidence to utter pessimism as to the outcome. All agree that a conference of this kind is most urgently needed at the present time but there is a question whether or not the conference has been delayed too long to accomplish the desired results.

Although it is reported that one section of the Fengtien party is strongly opposed the proposed meeting between Marshals Wu and Chang it is said that Marshal Chang Tso-lin, on the other hand, is very keen on conferring with his former rival. This is considered to be partly due to his anxiety to secure the stabilization of the political situation in Peking in order to hasten the Tariff Conference negotiations and thereby secure funds in order to solve the present pressing financial problems with which Manchuria is now faced. A leading person who is closely in touch with Marshal Wu Pei-fu gave the following views of the Marshal in an interview with the *Eastern News Agency:*

Wu Has Fixed Policy

"It is a fact that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has a fixed policy as regards military, political, and legal affairs. Marshal Wu will say nothing until he has come to a final agreement with Marshal Chang Tso-lin, after they have directly exchanged views with each other. As for the attitude of Marshal Wu towards the Fengtien faction, there is no change whatever; it is needless to say that Marshal Wu will act in concert with the Fengtienites. The dismissal of General Chin Yun-ao was a matter of course, a step to safeguard Marshal Wu himself, but it may be said that this was indeed to clarify his attitude towards the Fengtien faction. In dealing with the Kuominchun forces, Marshal Wu, like Marshal Chang Tso-lin, hopes to annihilate them."

When Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrived at Paotingfu the first significant act was the dismissal of General Chin Yun-ao from his post of Commander-in-Chief of Wu's forces, generally known as the First Army of the Anti-Traitors' Forces. He was offered the Tupanship of Shensi Province but is reported to have declined the secondary offer. Marshal Wu charged General Chin with waste of revenues and provisions and disobedience to instructions. This action on the part of Marshal Wu is seen by political observers to be a concession to Marshal Chang Tso-lin in that on June 2 a military communique was issued in Peking relating to the dismissal of General Chin. This communique quoted a telegram from Marshal Wu dated May 30, stating that General Chin who has been stationed at Paotingfu for two months had been repeatedly urged to join the Allies in attacking the enemy but had consistently failed to obey orders. This hesitation had delayed victory for the Allies. Marshal Wu will take over the duties of the Commander-in-Chief himself.

According to reports, Kuominchun forces north of Peking are causing no little trouble by means of small but effective raids which are met with little opposition. This would lead one to believe that there is some semblance of truth in the reports of a coalition being formed between General Yen Hsi-shan and Kuominchun and Fengtien leaders. Although Peking remains quiet—practically everything hinging on the conference of Chang and Wu—there is little possibility of the Kuominchun re-occuping the Capital. The situation in Shensi Province is unchanged and neither side seems desirous of taking the offensive. General Yen Hsi-shan probably will await the outcome of the conference.

Summary of Anti-Red Campaign

The present status of affairs of the Anti-Red campaign of the Chihli and Manchurian forces is summarized by the *Far Eastern Times* (Tientsin and Peking) as follows:

"There is no question that the Kuomincnun have suffered the loss a considerable part of revenues by giving up Peking but not so much in man-power and fighting strength. Therefore the present plan of the Kuominchun is to mark the time for the financial and military reinforcement from Russia through the good office of their leader Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang who is now negotiating with the Soviet Government for unlimited assistance in exchange with concessions and privileges granted to Russia and sow the seeds of dissension among the Allied armies for delivering their masterly blow at an opportune time. As we have pointed out in our editorials, the most pressing task before the Allied commanders is how to prosecute their Anti-Red campaign to a successful termination within the shortest time and then to discuss ways and means to reconstruct the organization of

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the government. Unfortunately the Chihli partner failed to see the importance of this point and wasted too much energy in fighting for the restoration of the regency cabinet and the infamous Parliament, thus creating the present political deadlock with a farce government headed by Dr. W. W. Yen alone. The military situation where the Chihli army has been fighting against the Kuominchun is getting steadily worse every day. The outbreak in Hunan and resistance of General Tang Shen-chi there are a perpetual source of worry to Marshal Wu Pei-fu. The attitude of the Canton government is threatening as shown in their North expedition. The failure of Wu Pei-fu's lieutenants in capturing Kansu and humiliating defeats at the hands of the Kuominchun is not encouraging news at all. General Liu Chun-hua's failure in taking Sianfu after a month's siege shows that General Li Yun-lun is not easy to subdue. In spite of many telegrams sent to General Tien Wei-chen and General Chin Yun-ao to move for attack on Nankou, nothing has been done. The Kuominchun have seen through this weakness among the Allies and further marked their time by sending peace emissaries to different camps to offer sugar-coated terms of peace in order to lessen their vigilence in military preparations.

"While the Allied camps are dissenting as to the ways and means of evolving the present government, the Kuominchun are receiving daily reinforcement from Soviet government. According to the vernacular reports some 20,000 Russians have arrived at Kalgan, while 60,000 more are waiting the Russian border for further call. Some 600 motor cars are daily streaming to and fro for carrying ammunitions and bullets. The sudden assumption of the regency cabinet by Dr. W. W. Yen without unanimous support of all the parties not only obstructs the progress of political administration but also delays the united efforts of the Allies in their Anti-Red campaign.

"As Governor Yen has adopted a fence-riding policy for the last fifteen years and failed to play an active part in the campaign against the Kuominchun in Peking, now he has been unreluctantly drawn to bear the brunt of the whole fight in Shansi, for Kuominchun must have Tatung in order to keep the communication between Kalgan and Paotaochin intact and they like to capture Shansi if possible in order to feed and clothe and arm their surplus number of soldiers. Of course for the last few years Shansi has also prepared. Now they must have at last 200,000 soldiers to defend their territory. The constant raids into the the domain of Shansi by the Kuominchun is certainly quite a nuisance to Governor Yen Hsi-san. Another stategy adopted by the Kuominchun is to institute constant raide at Nankou to keep the allied soldiers constantly busy and occupied. The Kuominchun refugees in the Legation Quarters and their comrade Karakhan will send out voluminous fabricated news to disturb the feelings of the public and prevent hearty cooperation between the Chihli and Mukden camps.

"Marshal Chang Tso-lin has clearly declared his stand not to support Dr. Yen's cabinet actively and the cabinet is now absolutely dead. In view of such an unfavorable situation Marshal Wu Pei-fu has decidedly changed his views and accepted Marshal Chang's suggestion to come north for a personal conference with different military leaders to secure proper and satisfactory solution of all military and political problems. Marshal Wu's coming on 26th of this month from Hankow is the most happy news in the political world of China."

Tariff Conference Soon To Adjourn

According to reports from Peking, the Powers practically agreed that it would be advisable to discontinue the Peking Tariff Conference on the conclusion of the 2.5 per cent and 5 per cent surtaxes question. With this in view, members of the technical committee other than those of China are meeting every day at the Legations and trying to draw up a Resolution concerning the question.

Although a decision has not yet been reached as regards the British proposal that the receipts shall go to the fund to meet the consolidation of railway loans, the proposal is being considered with utmost deliberation, and it is expected that a point in which all the Powers interested can come to agreement will be reached by the beginning of next month. The Power's Delegates will formally meet at Chu Jen Tang by the middle of the month, and as it is scarcely to be considered that China should disagree to the Resolution made up by the unanimous approval of the Powers, it is thought, the Resolution will be accepted in its original form or with slight modification, and it will be proposed and agreed upon by the 20th of next month that the Tariff Conference rise for the summer vacation. The Conference will sit again in the autumn, should the political situation of China be settled by that time, the conference to be continued by the Ministers of the Powers and the Technical Committees alone.

From the Chinese Press

Hankow, June 3.—It is rumored here that Gen. Chao Heng-ti former Tupan of Hunan, who is now in Shanghai, is planning shortly to return to Hunan. General Chao, who was a supporter of Marshal Wu Pei-fu was defeated and driven from Hupeh by Gen. Tang Sun-tze, who was affiliated with the Kuomintang.

Hankow, June 3.—The strike of laborers in the plant of the British-American Tobacco Company has been settled although there is still trouble at the branch plant in the native city. The laborers went on strike on account of the installation of some new labor-saving machinery.

Tientsin, June 3.—There are all kinds of rumors in circulation regarding the reasons for Marshal Wu's dismissal of Gen. Chin Yun-ao, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces which have been operating against the Kuominchun. One rumor has it that Marshal Chang Tso-ling discovered a plot whereby Gen. Chin in cooperation with Marshal Sun-Chuan-fang of Kiangsu and Chekiang, was planning a movement against Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien commander in Shantung. When Marshal Chang Tso-ling brought this to the attention of Marshal Wu, the latter had no other course than to dismiss Gen. Chin.

Mukden, June 3.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling suddenly gave orders for the preparation of a train to convey him and staff as well as extensive body guard to Tientsin for a conference with Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Harbin, June 3.—It is reported that the Municipal Administrative Bureau has decided to levy a special tax of 20 per cent on cigarettes.

Kaifeng, Honan Province, June 3.—This district is being menaced by the influx of Red Spear men who are attempting to capture the city of Chenchow. Law Pei-hsun, leader of the organization is active recruiting bandits into the society.

Harbin, June 3.—The Soviet Aviation Corps, has announced the starting of a regular service between Verkhne Udinsk and Urga on June 15. There will be four planes in the service.

Tientsin, June 3.—A fire this morning destroyed the office of the Tupan of Chihli Province.

Hankow, June 3.—Prof. Hsia Chang-ching of the Wu-chang Commercial College, accompanied by forty students, are departing shortly for a tour of Japan.

Mukden, June 3.—The commander and a number of other officers of the Fengtien troops at Hsifeng who rebelled some time ago, were executed today.

Tokyo, June 3.—It was reported here today that direct train service by way of Vladivostok from Japan to Europe will be resumed on June 23. The fare from Tokyo to Paris will be Yen 550, the time for the journey requiring 16 days.

Shanghai, June 4.—Dr. V. K. Ting, mayor of the Chinese Special Administrative District has gone to Nanking to confer with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang regarding the opposition of Shanghai property owners to the recently announced house and property tax.

Mukden, June 4.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling departed for Tientsin this morning for the purpose of holding a conference with Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Mukden, June 4.—The exchange rates on Chang Tso-ling's paper money slumped again today to $447 (paper) for $100 (silver) the reason for the new low level being apprehension regarding the outcome of Chang Tso-ling Tso-ling's conference with Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Shanghai, June 7.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to Dr. W. W. Yen, Acting Premier, protesting against the apparent intention of the Tariff Conference to put into effect the so-called Washington Conference rates, otherwise 2½ percent on general products and 5 percent on luxuries. The Chamber's communication declares that the increased revenues to be derived from these rates will not be sufficient to reorganize the finances of the Government or to undertake the matter of abolishing likin.

Peking, June 7.—According to reports of a military conference recently held in Marshal Wu Pei-fu's yamen at Paotingfu, it has been decided to launch a strong attack upon the Kuominchun forces at Kalgan. The campaign will be conducted by four armies under Generals Chi Hsieh-yuan. Yang Ching-chen and others. The general command will be under the control of Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Hankow, June 7.—Wu Ching-lin former head of the House of Representatives in the Tsao Kun Parliament, who has been residing in the foreign concessions at Hankow, has departed for Peking. Chang Pailih, former vice-chairman of the House, is still at Kuling.

Hankow, June 7.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has instructed his commander in Hunan, Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin, not to advance beyond the borders of Hunan unless the forces of the Kuomintang invade the province from the south.

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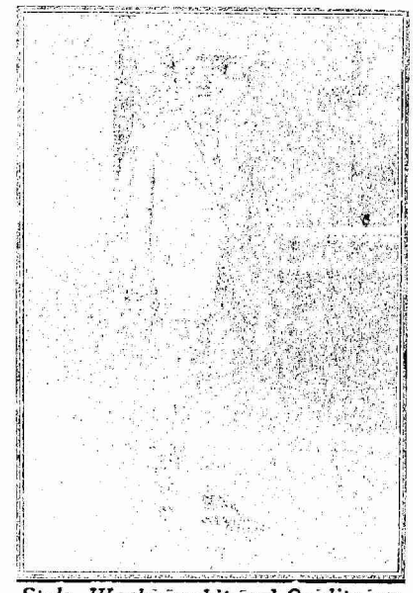

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37-051

In the United States Court for China

RUTH SULLIVAN, Plaintiff. | Cause No. 2781

vs. | Civil No. 1107

BERNARD SULLIVAN, Defendant. | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Bernard Sullivan,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 17, 1926.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

WINIFRED MILDRED HAYES, Plaintiff, | Cause No. 2773

vs | Civil No. 1105

JOHN HENRY HAYES, Defendant. | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

JOHN HENRY HAYES

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 7, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Shanghai, June 7.—Sung Tun-sung, prominedt merchant of Haichow, the new port in northern Kiangsu Province, has proposed to Shanghai Chinese merchants the organization of a new development company for the purpose of exploiting the new port. Mr. Sung urges the organization of a trading company, a new bank and the construction of a branch railway.

Hankow, June 7.—Gen. Chen Chia-mo, tupan of Hupeh Province, has sent out a call for a military conference of Upper Yangtsze militarists for the purpose of discussing measures for defense, following the departure of Marshal Wu Pei-fu for the North.

Peking, June 7.—Marshal Tsao Kun, former President, who was confined in Peking by the Knominchun for more than a year, and who was released recently by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, has announced his intention of retiring to a villa in Hsiling on the Yih Sui River.

Hankow, June 7.—Upon instructions received from Marshal Wu Pei-fu some 7,000 troops under the command of Gen. Chang Ko-yao which have been stationed in Kiangsi, have been transferred to Paotingfu.

Tokyo, June 7.—Negotiations have been resumed between the Russian and Japanese delegates on the subject of the establishment of connecting services belween the South Manchuria and Chinese Eastern railways.

Harbin, June 7.—The members of the Commission on Extraterritoriality, who are now touring China investigating the condition of the Chinese courts, arrived here today for a stay of three days.

Mukden 7.—According to information here arrangements are now being perfected for a joint Chihli-Fengtien attack on the Kuominchun at Nankow.

Seoul, Korea, June June 7.—Some 94 Koreans have been arrested here for plotting a disturbance at the funeral of Prince Li, former king of Korea, which is being planned soon.

Tokyo, June 7.—Mr. S. Nakazato has been elected managing director of the newly organized Northern Saghalien Oil Prospecting and Operating Company.

Peking, June 8,—Chinese interests have presented claims to the Sino-Russian Conference amounting to (silver) $1,040,000,000, the amount being made up in losses from depreciated roubles, loss of mail matter, merchandise consigned to Russians, etc., during and following the World War.

Peking, June 8.—Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, former tupan of Kiangsu has announced his acceptance of the post of commander-in-chief of the anti-Kuominchun expedition.

Peking, June 8.—The following have assumed office in the new Cabinent: Admiral Tu Shi-kwei, Minister of the Navy; Yang Wen-kai, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Finance; Chang Chi-tan, Minister of Communications; and Sun Jen-jui, secretary of the Cabinet, have not yet assumed office.

Peking, June 9.—Chang Chien, Jr., who was tentatively included in the new Cabinet as Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, probably will not accept the post, according to reports today. Chang Chien, Jr., is the son of Chang Chien, the industrial leader at Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province.

Hankow, June 9.—Despite the reported successes of Marshal Wu's forces under Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin in Hunan, the situation is till somewhat confused. It is reported that Gen. Yeh has been forced to evacuate the cities of Hungshan, Nanyo and Yunfeng.

Canton, June 9.—The Canton Government has appointed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as Commander-in-chief of the National Revolutionary Army.

Shanghai, June 9.—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, slated for Minister of Finance in the new Cabinet has privately informed friends in Shanghai that the reports to the effect that he was contemplating a large foreign loan are incorrect. Dr. Koo stated that he was only interested in raising a small sum for administrative purposes of the Central Government.

Tokyo, June 9.—A Sino-Japanese Art Exhibition will open here on June 18. More than 500 pictures have already been received and many visitors from China are expected.

Peking, June 9.—Chuzo Ouchi, member of the General Commission of Japan's Cultural Works in China, has arrived in Peking and plans to reside here permanently.

Tokyo, June 9.—It is reported here that the British Government has decided to recognize the new Chinese Trademark Law and that British merchants in China will begin registering their trademarks with the new bureau from September 1.

Tientsin, June 9.—It is reported that the preliminary conference between representatives of Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu have decided upon the following platform: (1) Suppression of the Kuominchun Armies; (2) Relief measures for the W. W. Yen Cabinet; (3) Measures to be adopted after the settlement of the Cabinet issue.

New Books and Publications

The Next War

The Origin of the Next War—A Study in the Tensions of the Modern World, By John Bakeless, New York. The Viking Press, 1926, pp.318. Price Gold $2.50.

Alarming as the title of this book sounds there is nothing of the jingo or the Chauvinist about the author. Mr. Bakeless has been an asscíate Editor of *The Living Age* and is studious, critical, and analytical in his method. His may be the voice of one crying in the wilderness but it certainly is not that of a mad-man or an enthusiast. The object of the work is stated in the first paragraph of the Preface: "This book is an effort to state with definiteness and intelligibility an important truth that has been glanced at and expertly avoided in a thousand editorial paragraphs and as many political speeches. The war to end war failed, and forces essentially identical with those that caused the last World War are actively at work today, preparing the way for a new one." The tone of the volume is not fatalistic but it is distinctly that of warning.

As the sub-title states, *The Origin of the Next War* is a study in the *tensions* of the after-war world. The general and specific causes of wars are discussed, and the weak links in the chain of peace are then reviewed in detail. Among the tensions discussed are population and expansion, and access to the sea. The geographical points of tension are depicted by maps inside the front and back covers and by small detailed maps inset in the text. Eighteen points of tension, the Mediterranean route to India, and the strategic triangle of France in the Mediterranean are marked in red. It is noteworthy that of the eighteen points mentioned, fourteen are to be found in Europe, North Africa and the Near East. Manchuria, the Philippine Islands, Singapore, and the Murray River Basin in Australia are to be noted east of Suez. Encouragingly enough no "red spots" are to be found on the bodies of North and South America.

Chapter VII on the Pacific area is of special interest locally, of course, but is not more important than the remaining twelve chapters. Any one interested in World politics and international relations will make no mistake in going over carefully the mass of information so interestingly and compactly set forth by Mr. Bakeless.

H. F. MacNair,
St. John's University, May 31, 1926.

The April number of the Ginling College Magazine, published three times each year by the staff and students of Ginling College, Nanking, abounds in interesting and highly instructive articles on various phases of student life and study. The magazine is pleasing to the eye and the contents are extremely interesting, especially the several short skits written by some of the students. The editorial, "Only Twenty-five Years Ago", shows an understanding of a problem that looms greater every year and the suggestions set forth should be seriously considered by missionary and educational foreign organizations in China.

"Educational Progress Under the Chinese Republic" is the title of an interesting pamphlet by Balme, president of Shantung Christian University, who has just returned to China after several months spent in America and Europe. The material in the pamphlet appeared originally in the *Nineteeth Century* in April of this year. The pamphlet deals with the educational program adopted at the beginning of the Republic, of the so-called literary revolution, training of Chinese teachers and so on. Copies may be obtained from the Shantung University Press, Tsinan.

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Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101¼	101	7.90
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98⅛	98½	7.65
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	101	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A"	6	Sept. 1, 1957	98⅝	98½	6.10
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	104¼	104½	6.60
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101	101½	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	98¼	100	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	85½	85⅝	4.68
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	83½	83⅓	7.40
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	99½	99¾	7.05
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	98	100½	6.95
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	94⅞	95⅛	7.45
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	97¼	97¼	6.20
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	93	93¼	6.75
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	97	98	6.15
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	98	98⅛	7.65
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	89¼	89½	7.95

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—While prices have remained steady at the same level as during the previous period without any undue fluctuations, hardly any demand for the local staple transpired during the week under review, and whatever business was consummated was done on very small parcels to meet consumers' most pressing and immediate requirements and although these were of very meager dimensions such had no other effect than that of bringing about a steadier tendency in the ruling rates at the close.

Taking a general survey of the situation, it is difficult to predict with any certainty the immediate future trend of the market, yet it is permissible, viewing past and present conditions, to foresee no very sharp upward or downward fluctuations in the near future until the situation will shape itself in one way or the other in a more decided manner, and conservatism should, therefore, be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

Yarn:—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the yarn market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits, and with a steady tendency at the close of the week. In all some 6000 to 7000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export during the week under review.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	10.30
American-Middling last reported	10.33

Tone of market, *Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	18.85 Spot.
	18.35 July.
	17.65 Oct.
	17.58 Dec.
	17.52 Jan.
	17.70 Mar.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, July	263
Fine Oomra, July	328
Fully Good Broach, J./A.	348

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	31.00
Shanghai, Spot	30.00
M. Ginned, Spot	30.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	30.50
Ningpo, Spot	28.80

Tone of the market:—*Steady*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 9, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular, the price of Bar Silver in London has advahced 1/16d. to 30⅛d. ready and forward. The official T/T rate on London remains unchanged at 2/11d. The exchange market has ruled steady, with export paper more in evidence. The following rates are available at the close, for gold remittances, near delivery, Sterling 2/11 9/16d., G$ 72⅜, Yen 65⅛. 4 m/s export paper can be placed:— £3/0⅜, G$ 73½.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 74,707,000 an increase of Tls. 2,213,000.

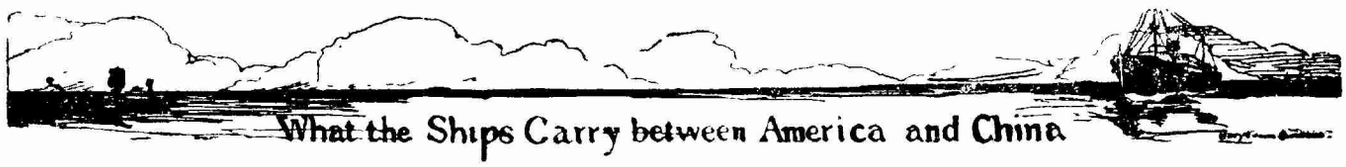
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 62,020,000 a decrease of $ 380,000.

Estimated value Tls. 119,361,000 as against Tls. 90,680,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thursday June 3	Friday June 4	Satur. June 5	Mon. June 7	Tues. June 8	Wednesday June 9
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/11.150	2/11	2/11	2/11	2/11	2/11	2/11
O/Dfts. ,,	—	2/11 1/16	2/11 1/16	2/11 1/16	2/11 1/16	2/11 1/16	2/11 1/16
4m/s ,,	—	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11¼
T/T India	195.710	194½	194½	194½	194½	194½	194½
T/T France	2,258.600	2175	2200	2320	2290	2365	2360
T/T N. Y.	71.260	71	71	71	71	71	71
T/T Hong	77.045	77	77	77	77	77	77
T/T Japan	65.915	66¼	66¼	66⅜	66¼	66¼	66¼
T/T Batavia	176.048	175½	175½	175½	175½	175½	175½
T/T Strats	79.215	79½	79½	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
Bk's buying rates / 4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/0.470	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜
6m/s ,, D/A	3/0.780	3/0 1/16	3/0 1/16	3/0 1/16	3/0 1/16	3/0 1/16	3/0 1/16
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,371.200	2305	2330	2450	2420	2495	2490
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	73.580	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73⅝
4m/s ,, Does	—	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73⅞

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 7	June 8	June 9
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30⅛	30 1/16	30 1/16	30⅛	30 1/16	30⅛
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.65⅛	G.$.65⅛	G.$.65⅛	G.$.65⅛	G.$.65¼	G.$.65¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	317.10	318.80	318.80	316.40	316.00	316.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.325	71.30	71.275	71.30	71.30	71.45
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4½%	4%	4%	4½%	4%	4%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 161.67
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 486⅝
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 5/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 5/16
,, 4 ,,	4 5/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/2¾
,, 6 ,,	4 5/16%	Kobe ,, ,,	T/T 1/11½



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To Baltimore.
Bristles ..... Pls. 45
To Boston.
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 2
Bamboo Shoots, Salted.. ,, 252
Hides, Buffalo ..... ,, 315
To New York.
Antimony Regulus ... ,, 840
Camphor, ... ,, 114
Egg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 80
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 80
Skins, Rabbit..... Pcs. 11,589

S.S. Empress of Asia, May 3.

To Charleston.
Hair, Human..... Pls. 13
To Scranton.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai Bls. 10 ,, 10.07
To St. Joseph.
Umbrellas, Paper ..... Pcs. 3,205
To Philade'phia.
Skins, Goat, Untanned Pls. 199
Soapstone Ornament... ,, 27
To Baltimore.
Straw Braid, White ... ,, 10
To Boston.
Silk, Waste:
Shanghai .. Bls. 27 ,, 85 02
Other Ports Bls. 18 ,, 58.05
Skins, Goat, Untanned ,, 486
Walnuts, Kernels..... ,, 165
To Glens Falls.
Silk, Waste:
Other Ports, Bls 110 Pls 344 07
To Chicago.
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls 40 ,, 40.35
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports,
Bls. 10 ..... ,, 10.13
Silk Raw, Steam Fillature:
White, Shanghai,
Bls. 30 ..... Pls. 29 97
White, other Ports
,, 135..... ,, 108.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports
Bls. 100..... Pls. 101.24
Silk Pongees, Honan.. ,, 15 91
,, ,, Shantung ,, 14.46
Hair, Horse ..... ,, 56
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 116
,, Sheep's, ,, ,, 6
Soapstone Ornament... ,, 21
Straw Braid, Fancy... ,, 30
Hats, Fibre ..... Pcs. 527
,, Hemp..... ,, 374
Skins, Kid..... ,, 7 400
,, Lamb ..... ,, 6,275
,, Leopard ..... ,, 214
Skin Mats, Dog..... ,, 7,239
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 2,818

S.S. President Polk, May 6.

To Boston.
Silk Waste:
Shanghai.... Bls. 6 Pls. 18.61
Other Ports..Bls. 88 ,, 124.30
Beans..... ,, 75
Egg Albumen, Moist.. ,, 165
,, Yolk, Moist .... ,, 135
,, Whole, Frozen .. ,, 750
Skins, Goat, Untanned ,, 810
Canned Bamboo Shoots Doz. 400
To New Bedford.
Silk, Waste:
Other Ports..Bls. 80 Pls. 100
To Chicago.
Soapstone Ornament .. ,, 33
To New York.
Antimony Crude..... Pls. 840
,, Oxide .... ,, 252
,, Regulus ... ,, 1,932
Beancurd ..... ,, 30
Brassware ..... ,, 37
Bristles ..... ,, 54
Chinaware, Coarse .... ,, 39
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Turnips, Salted ..... ,, 94
Canned Fish ..... Doz. 360
Skins, Doe ..... Pcs. 15,000
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 5,293

S. S. Arizona Maru, May 6.

To Seattle.
Oil, Wood ..... Pls. 1,848
To Charleston.
Hair, Human..... ,, 45
To Boston.
Tobacco, Leaf..... ,, 105
Woodware ..... ,, 11
Prunes, Dried ..... ,, 7
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Indigo Paste, Aatificial,
20 per cent ..... ,, 2,082
Gunpowder, Ningpo .. ,, 9
Silk Waste:
Other Ports Bls. 320 ,, 400
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, other Ports Bls. 50 Pls. 40

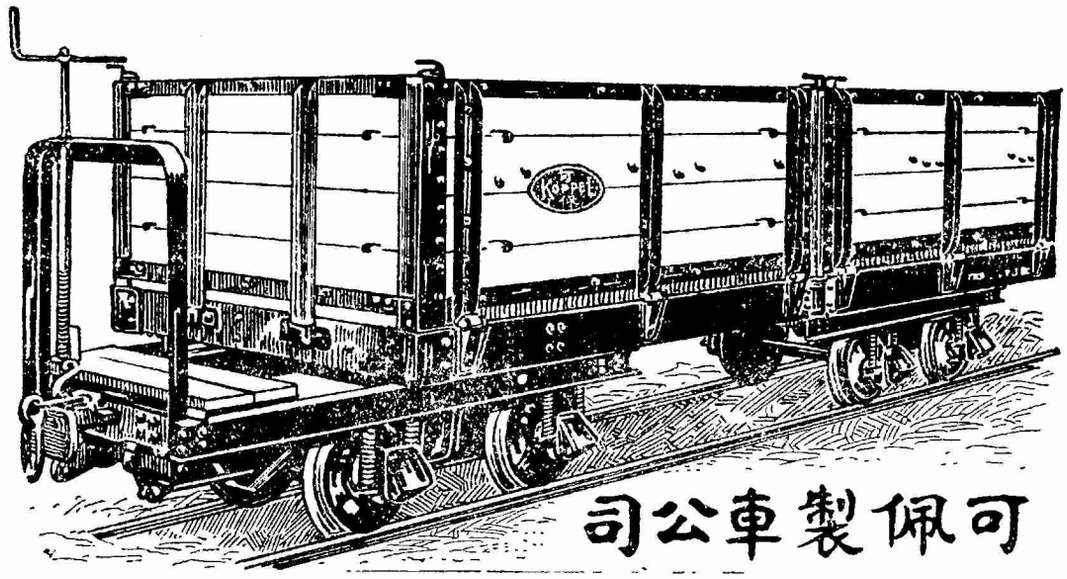
S. S. Siberia Maru, May 7.

To Wilmington.
Skins, Goat, Untanned Pls. 207
To San Francisco.
Silk Pongees, Honan.. ,, 3.51
Egg Albumen, Dried.. ,, 38
Fire-crackers ..... ,, 16
To Los Angeles.
Egg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 15
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 288
To Houston.
Hair, Human..... Pls. 84
To New York.
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:
White, other Ports
Bls.....240 Pls 192.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports,
Bls. 50..... ,, 50.40
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 434
Skins, Goat, Untanned ,, 666

S.S. President Jefferson, May 7.

To Seattle.
Tea, Scented, other
Ports..... ,, 1
Egg Albumen, Moist.. ,, 1,125
,, Whole, Dried .. ,, 28
Walnuts, Kernels ..... ,, 165
Umbrellas, Paper ..... Pcs. 1,640

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.
No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, C. P. O. Box 743
MANILA——*BRANCHES*——ILOILO

37-055

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The China Jade Co.
A Pratical Plan for China.
The Commercial Press, Ltd.
O. I. C.
"Chung Hwa Studio"
Watson's Co.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

June 4—Zaghlul Pasha has agreed to resign the Egyptian premiership in favor of a Liberal leader——Earl Carroll, the New York theatrical producer, has been sentenced in connection with the "girl in the bath tub" case——The Prohibition Committee of the U.S. Senate has recommended the indefinite postponement of all proposals for the modification of the "dry" laws, and a referendum on Prohibition——New York papers comment on the growing trend of American public opinion towards cancellation of the War debts——Negotiations are being conducted for the raising of a loan in the U.S. for France——As a result of the recent fighting in the Philippines, 170 Moros have been killed, while 2,000 are faced with famine——Japan says she will enforce labor legislation, beginning with July 1.

June 5—Senator Borah wants Senate to investigate British Concessions in Panama——Belgium Chamber ratifies Washington Eight-hour Day Convention——American Embassy at Monteuideo is bombed but there were no casualties——U.S. House of Representatives pass the Rivers and Harbors after all-night session——French Senate ratifies the Lacarno Treaties.

June 6—The French column in Syria continues to advance with a heavy defeat of the Druses——As a sequel to the investigations into the operation of the Canadian Customs, an alleged Smuggler of cotton goods from the U.S. has been arrested——An Anglo-Turkish agreement concerning Mosul has been signed——The secretary of the British Mining Association denies that any fresh communication has been received from the Mine-owners' Association——The Sino-Soviet negotiations have again broken down owing to the demands put forward by Comrade Serebriakoff.

June 7—League of Nations discuss the agreement with regard to the Dardanelles——Minor concessions are made to Turkey in the Mosul Convention, which was signed——A new Cabinet is formed in Egypt in which Zaghlul Pasha has been ousted——As a result of the political situation in Japan, the mayor of Tokyo has resigned——Mr. Goldstrom, who is attempting to break the record round-the-world trip, found no airplane waiting for him at Manchuli——Several Ministery arrive in Peking, indicating the possibility of an early Cabinet meeting.

June 8—The drinking cup of Miles Standish is sold in New York for G.$1,000——The entire island of Anticosti is sold by a French owner to an American wood pulp company——The Supreme Court of the United States has declared the Philippine law requiring accounts to be keep in English, Spanish or some local dialect, to be unconstitutional——France takes drastic steps for the protection of the Franc——House of Commons defeats the Labor Amendment to reduce the tax on tea——The Dutch submarine, on a tour around-the-world, has arrived at the Azores——New York Hearst daily newspaper published sensational alleged secret plan of Japan for aggression in Manchuria and Korea——Hindenburg threatens to resign from Presidency in event of prebiscite of June 20 results in favor of expropriation of proprity of Royal families.

Trade Opportunities

The following trade opportunities have been received by the United States Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, from American business houses desiring to be put in communication with local firms for the purposes noted. Further information regarding them may be had by applying to that office.

Steel Transmission Towers. Radio Towers and Buildings: Manufacturers of Steel Transmission Towers, Radio Towers and Buildings wish to enter the China market. Descriptive catalogs on file.

Cotton Goods: Manufacturers of bleached, printed and dyed cotton goods are interested in the China market.

Electric Furnaces: Manufacturers of Electric Furnaces for Iron and Steel melting, Ferro Alloys, Calcium Carbide and smelting, are anxious to make connection in China. Illustrative and descriptive catalogs on file.

Railway Equipment: A number of manufacturers of various types of railway signalling equipment, both steam and electric, railway signalling devices, etc., are interested in communicating with possible agents in China.

Lumber: Dealers of Douglas and Western hemlock wish to enter this market. Booklet on file.

Diatomaceous Earth: Manufacturers of Diatomaceous Earth wish to make trade connections in China for the purpose of marketing their product.